AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER,

373 WABASH-AV

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

Gas Fixtures. Gas Fixtur

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 26, at 10 o'cl

At Store 373 Wabash-av.

Consisting of the entire stock of

W. H. HACKETT, Bankrupt

By order of M. ALMY, Assignee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Bankrupt Stock of Liquor

AT AUCTION.

WE SHALL SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

WILLIAM BATTERMAN

AT AUCTION,

On Friday Morning, Nov. 29, at 10 o'clock at No. 414 Milwaukee-av.,

Consisting of the following goods: 16 bbls Wheat Whiskey, 15 bbls Rye Whiskey, 10 bbls Bourbon Whisky, ... bbls Gin, 1 cask Brandy, 2 casks Claret, 6 casks Catawba, 1 cask Rum Punch, 3 casks Jamaica Rum, 1 bbl Peppermint, Coloring Sugar, Bitters, Corks, &c. Also, 2 Wagons, Harness, and 1 Good Buggy Horse.

By order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Important and Peremptory Sale

OF

Two Hundred

HIGH CLASS

OIL PAINTINGS,

At Auction,

On Friday and Saturday, Nov. 29 and 30,

At Store, 207 West Madison-st.

Sales to take place at 2½ and 7½ p. m.

This collection forms the finest and largest ever offered at Auction in this city, and is well worthy the attention of Picture-buyers. Paintings on exhibition Monday, Nov. 25, and until time of sale with catalogues.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Oil Paintings and Chromos

In fine Gold and Flushed Walnut Frames,

At 209 West Madison-st.

On Saturday, Nov. 23, at 2½ p. m. and 7½ o'clock, and will continue the sale each afternoon and evening until closed. In addition to our sale of Chromos and Plated Ware we shall offer a rich line of

Furs in Mink, Sable, and Seal Sacques and Sets, at

209 WEST MADISON-ST.

G. P. GORE & CO.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT

SILVER PLATED WARE

of every description, and

FINE TABLE CUTLERY

ON

Monday Afternoon at 2 o'clock, and Evening at 7 o'clock

209 WEST MADISON-ST.

Geo. P. Gore & Co., Auctr's.

On Tuesday, Nov. 26

We shall offer AT AUCTION a line of

100 Pieces Cassimere, A line Army Clothing, Hats and Caps, and 300 copies Standard Medical Works,

SALE AT 9½ A. M.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

600 Cases

Boots & Shoes

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 9 1-2 A. M.

This sale will be well assorted, and several consignments of desirable goods must be closed at once, as the consignors are BURNED OUT and need money.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By HARRISON & CO.

TRADE SALE OF CHROMOS,

TUESDAY morning, Nov. 26, at 10 o'clock. A very large assortment of elegant Pictures, in lots to suit.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

OUR NEXT DRY GOODS SALE

will take place on WEDNESDAY morning, Nov. 27, at 9½ o'clock, when we shall offer a very large and attractive stock of desirable goods.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,

Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 29th day of November, 1872, at noon, by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, being erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, details, and drawings on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, Architects, No. 11 South Clark-st., Chicago, as follows, to-wit:

1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the entire mason, cut stone and plastering work complete.
2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the iron work complete.
3. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the building, carpenter, joiner, and wood work complete.
4. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the plumbing and gas-fitting complete.

The stone to be used may be granite, marble, or sandstones. The qualities must have uniformity of color, texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered that has not been tested by actual use in buildings.

Bidders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and be accompanied with a copy of this notice, and by a penal bond in the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, with two sureties, to be approved by said Committee, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond with approved security therefor as follows:

For the stone, mason, and plastering work.........$25,000
For the iron work and material.........
For the carpenter, joiner, and building work and material.........
For the plumbing, gas-fitting work and material.........

The right to reject any or all bids received, is reserved. Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed: "Proposals (for the various kinds of work and material named)," and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

S. ASHTON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
JOSEPH HARRIS,
J. H. PAHLMAN,

Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

Chicago, Nov. 11, 1872.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1872. NUMBER 98.

INSURANCE.

CARD.

North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Office, 50 William-st., New York.

This Company having passed through the Chicago and Boston conflagrations with heavy losses, which have been and will be met promptly, without materially reducing the large Fire reserve of the Company, which is still over $2,500,000, feels called upon to take a firm stand for the safety of the public and itself.

The recent disasters prove the necessity of Large Reserves and Immense Resources to meet similar emergencies; to ensure these, adequate rates of premium must be obtained, and large collective liabilities must be assumed with great caution.

Our system of liabilities in all the large cities in the United States, which has proved so successful both in the Chicago and Boston conflagrations, is such that no one conflagration can seem to seriously impair the resources of this Company, and no one which shall equal Chicago and Boston combined, will absorb the Fire Reserve and Surplus. It is on this basis that we can assure the public of entire security, and nothing shall cause us to deviate from it. Such a pledge makes the Policies of this Company worth any reasonable rate.

We can no longer tamper with inadequate rates of premium, which have proved the destruction of so many Fire Insurance Companies and occasioned such disappointment and loss to the insured. Believing that the great mass of insurers are fully persuaded as to the wisdom of our position, we shall be happy to transact business with them on the terms proposed, and we invite the active co-operation of all reliable companies.

DIRECTORS.

SOLON HUMPHREYS.........Of E. D. Morgan & Co.
CHAS. H. DABNEY.........Of Dabney, Morgan & Co.
DAVID DOWS.........Of David Dows & Co.
EGISTO P. FABBRI.........Of Fabbri & Chauncey.
S. B. CHITTENDEN.........Of S. B. Chittenden & Co.
SHEPPARD GANDY.........Of Sheppard Gandy & Co.
THEO. ROOSEVELT.........Of Roosevelt & Son.
EZRA WHITE.

CAPITAL,	$10,000,000
FIRE RESERVE, Boston deducted,	2,500,000
LIFE ASSETS,	11,000,000
	$23,500,000

WM. CONNOR, CHAS. E. WHITE, SAM. P. BLAGDEN, } Associate Managers.

S. M. MOORE & CO., Agents,

213 East Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

RECENT

IMPORTATIONS

Vienna

& Paris

Goods

Now opening and for sale at

RETAIL

BY

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

274, 276 & 278 Wabash-av.,

COR. VAN BUREN-ST.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

Schweitzer & Beer,

IMPORTERS OF

Toys and Fancy Goods, Bohemian Glassware, China and Lava Goods, Baskets, Accordions, &c., &c.

154 STATE-ST.

Near Monroe.

FURNITURE.

RUDOLPH & THOMALEN

153 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FINE AND MEDIUM

FURNITURE.

Small expenses, small profits, low prices!

HOTELS.

ANDERSON'S

EUROPEAN HOTEL.

143 and 145 East Madison-st.,

Between Clark and LaSalle-sts.

This House is now in full running order. Accommodations for 175 guests. First-class in all respects. Restaurant open from 6 a. m. till 9 p. m.

GENERAL NOTICES.

BEWARE!

Don't fool away your money on the spurious. The genuine HOW I FOUND DR. LIVINGSTONE, written by Stanley himself, is published only by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., N. Y., and Hadley Brothers & Kane, 136 State-st., Chicago. Agents wanted.

STEAM HEATING.

Estimates furnished on application. General steam jobbing.

HERON, SMITH & MOOERS,

76 West Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

DIG

Out your old, overdue claims, bills, notes, accounts, etc., for collection by FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY. No charges unless collections are made. Send for circular.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,

168 East Washington-st.

WANTED.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

Good unimproved farming land in Missouri or Kansas for planing-mill machinery. Address

MANING & HALL, Builders, Rear of 182 Indiana-st., near Clark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR PHOTOGRAPHS

Go to E. S. JOHNSON'S New Photographic Studio, 760 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-eighth-sts.

CLOAKS.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT

Special Bargains.

FIELD,

LEITER & CO.

Have just received and will offer at Retail, MONDAY, Nov. 25, 100 IMPORTED VELVET CLOAKS, richly trimmed with fur and Passamenterie, at $45 to $60 and $75 each. These garments are all well made and in the LATEST STYLES. We consider them the best value we have ever offered in this department, and ladies in want of Velvet Cloaks should examine at their earliest convenience.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

State and Twentieth, and Madison and Market-sts.

OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, &c.

NEW ART STORE.

Marks & Parker,

(Formerly A. J. Marks,)

Have opened a Fine Art Store at

146 State-st.

We have in stock Fine Oil Paintings, Chromos, Steel Engravings, Gold and Fancy Frames, Albums, Stereoscopic Views, and a fine line of Holiday Goods opening daily.

MARKS & PARKER,

146 STATE-ST.

Visiting and Wedding Cards engraved to order.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

We have removed to the Wholesale Department of our NEW STORE, entrance on Monroe-st., where we shall be pleased to see both Wholesale and Retail customers.

We hope to open our full stock in the Retail Department during the week.

N. MATSON & CO.,

STATE AND MONROE-STS.

REMOVAL.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE!

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO,

266 & 268 Wabash-av.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

GUNS!

SKATES, &C.,

AT

E. E. EATON'S.

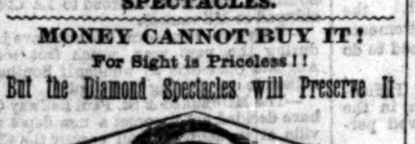
NEW LOCATION, 53 STATE-ST.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It



If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by

J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State-st., and 21 West Madison-st., and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-st., JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, No. 452 Wabash-av., Jewellers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ill., from whom they can only be obtained. No pedlers employed.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE CAMMACK. WAYLAND TRASK.

CAMMACK & TRASK,

Members of New York Stock Exchange,

14 Wall-st., New York.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities, bought and sold on customary margins at lowest rate of commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

PHIL. A. HOYNE,

U. S. COMMISSIONER.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for every State and Territory, Notary Public, Commissioner U. S. Court of Claims, and U. S. Passport Agent.

No. 3 Republic Life Building, 157 and 159 LaSalle-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO

65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

WASHINGTON.

The Texas Border Commissioners' Report to the President.

Damages Inflicted by Mexican Raiders Estimated at $60,000,000.

Estimates of Appropriations for the Next Fiscal Year.

New Regulations Concerning the Civil Service.

Woods, the Murderer, Respited.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The Sunday issue of the *Daily Chronicle*, edited by Senator Harlan, editorially advises those members of Congress implicated in the Credit Mobilier letters printed during the late political canvass, not to involve the House in an expenditure of time or expense by asking for an investigation of that matter. The people, it says, pronounced judgment upon that slander before election.

The *Chronicle* also hopes that the Liberal Republicans will be let alone by the Administration members during the coming session of Congress, and adds, "We look for a better temper in the proceedings of Congress and good substantial work, the Liberals playing the *role* of the independent press."

WHISKEY TRANSPORTATION BONDS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his forthcoming report, will recommend such legislation by Congress as will release the distilleries' transportation bond, for exported spirits, when the export bond is executed.

PERSONAL.

A. J. Drexell and Geo. W. Childs are at present guests of the White House, at the special invitation of the President.

PNEUMATIC.

At its last session Congress appropriated $15,000 for the purpose of laying a pneumatic tube between the Capitol and the Government Printing Office. Work has now been commenced in this scheme, and it is claimed that if it prove a success for this distance, in the transmission of packages, there will be no limit to its use for distances of any length.

BOSTON PLUCK.

Four weeks ago the Unitarian Association of Boston voted $80,000 for the erection of a new church of this denomination in this city. Fearing that the late fire would interfere with the large appropriation, the local Secretary here wrote to Boston to ascertain if this money would be forthcoming in view of their great calamity. An answer was immediately received to the effect that the fire would make no difference whatever with the intended donation.

To the Associated Press.

REPORT OF THE TEXAS BORDER COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Commission to investigate the outrages on the Rio Grande border have completed their report, which is very long. They spent two hours with the President on the subject yesterday, when he asked for many explanations, taking deep interest in it. The Commissioners confined their investigation to the distance of 500 miles, from the mouth of the Rio Grande to Rio Grande City, estimating that the Americans included within the limit have by Mexican raids suffered to the extent of $30,000,000, to say nothing of the murders committed by Mexicans. They think that if they had continued their investigation as far as El Paso it would have been discovered that the total losses, including those caused by Indian raids, would have increased the sum total to $100,000,000. They urge protection to the people on the border by an increase of cavalry, otherwise a predatory war will result. The appropriation for the Commission is exhausted, but a new one will be made to continue the Commission in prosecution of further investigations. There is no doubt the President will urge upon Congress prompt legislation in the premises.

MAILS DELAYED.

A telegram was received by Acting Postmaster General Marshall, late last night, from Postmaster General Britain, stating that the steamship City of Brooklyn, which left on the 15th inst., with the American and New Zealand mails, had put pack into Queenstown disabled, and that those mails would be sent by the Cunard steamship to-day.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The estimates of appropriations for the next fiscal year are now completed. Those for the Navy Department are smaller than last year, as are also those of the Indian Bureau, which are cut down a fourth to a half million of dollars; but there is a slight increase of money in the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill, rendered necessary by the increase in the number of members of the House of Representatives under the new Apportionment act, and the enlargement of the number of cadet appointments in the military and naval academies. All things considered, the aggregate of appropriations will be the same as heretofore. The Committee on Appropriations are disposed to keep all of them within the estimates.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The new edition of the rules and regulations for the improvement of the Civil Service, for application in New York, have just been issued. Several members of Congress, and other politicians who are opposed to the civil service policy, have been referred to the Executive order issued last April, in which President Grant says: "While the right of all persons in official positions to take part in politics is acknowledged, and the elective franchise is recognized as a high trust to be discharged by all entitled to its exercise, whether in the employment of the Government or in private life, honesty and efficiency, not political activity, will determine tenure of office."

COTTON CLAIMS.

The Court of Claims is now engaged on the remaining unadjudicated cotton claims filed within two years after the declaration of peace. Since the passage of the proviso referring to the Secretary of the Treasury all claims for cotton seized after that date, the proceeds of the sale of which has been paid into the Treasury, 1,200 claims have been filed with the Secretary. The number is so large that he cannot possibly attend to them with the particularity they require, hence there is no doubt that Congress will either provide that they be remitted to the Court of Claims, or that they be examined and settled by a special committee.

THE INTERIOR REPORT.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior will be a long document, devoted almost exclusively to summarizing the year's work of the various branches of the public service under his charge. The successful working of the present Indian policy will be set forth, and no recommendation of a change will be made in regard to it.

PARDONED.

President Grant yesterday directed the issue of a pardon to Reuben J. Young, of Alabama, convicted in May, 1872, of being implicated in the Ku-Klux conspiracy, and sentenced to be imprisoned for ten years and to pay a fine of $1,000.

RESPITED.

Barney Woods, convicted of the murder of Mr. Cheeseman, has been respited until Friday, Dec. 6.

Fires.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 24.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon, a fire originated in the wash-room of the Tremont House, and for a time nearly a quarter of a block was in imminent danger. But, with a favorable wind, the efficient firemen managed to confine the devouring element to a business house adjoining, occupied by Buckley & Triever as a tobacco store, and Charles Leive as a saloon and restaurant, which was only partially destroyed. The stock in both establishments were mostly saved, while the loss on buildings was more than covered by $2,500 insurance. A tin roof and a high wall were all that saved a fine building on the north, occupied below by a wholesale and retail liquor house and a grocery store, and a billiard-room on the second floor, while it took untiring efforts to keep the flames from leaping through the windows of the Tremont House. Had they not been conquered, the result would have been a large conflagration and the possible destruction of all the store-rooms under the house on Main street, for the building is very old, and as combustible as a tinder-box. Across a kind of a court was a livery stable, backed up against a grocery, where was stored a large quantity of coal oil. But the wind guarded it against any immediate danger. All the horses belonging to the Fire Department are affected with the epizootic, but the steamers were promptly manned and soon on the ground, doing effective work.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—A fire this morning destroyed John M. Farren's wagon factory and Gallardo & Co.'s oil and junk store. Loss about $15,000. An old man named Joseph Clark perished in the flames.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 24.—The repair shop and warehouse belonging to the Chicago & Alton railroad, was burned last night. Loss unknown.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Last evening the shoe factory of Reynolds Bros., of this city, was set on fire in the basement, and nearly all destroyed. The loss will probably be btewen $140,000 and $150,000. Insurance about $123,000.

POLITICAL.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 23.

SENATE.

A petition was presented from the Society of Friends against all laws looking to the licensing of intemperance, and providing for the enactment of laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks.

A resolution was adopted that the Committee consider until the 29th of this month on the propriety of abolishing the office of State Printer.

A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Organization of Courts to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Common Pleas Courts, and adopting the Surrogate system.

Twelve new bills were introduced, making eighty-one in all.

A large number of bills were read by title, and referred to appropriate committees.

A proposition was offered to pay clergymen for opening prayer $5 per day, but the resolution, after debate, was withdrawn.

Two bills were offered to define slander and libel.

Adjourned to Monday, at 2 p. m.

HOUSE.

Reports were made from the Judiciary Committee in reference to the amendment of the Exemption laws of 1872, the majority recommending its indefinite postponement, and the minority recommending its passage, but, as the House was not full, the matter was laid over.

Ten new bills were presented, making 114 in all.

A memorial was presented from the Trustees of the Indiana State Normal School, asking for sundry appropriations amounting to $68,050. The present number of students is ninety-six, exclusive of those in the primary department, which is self-supporting. A bill was reported to grant the aid asked, and to regulate the conferring of degrees.

A resolution was offered stating that a large amount was due from the Terre Haute Railroad for educational purposes, and, if it should be recovered, proposing that the amount shall be distributed among the colleges and universities of the State.

A large number of propositions were offered upon the Temperance and Divorce laws.

The Auditor of State was requested to furnish advance sheets of the forthcoming report, as relates to the subject of Insurance.

Adjourned to Monday, at 2 p. m.

MICHIGAN RETURNS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 24.—Official returns from all the counties in the State, except thirteen of the more remote, show a majority of 24,438 against the Constitutional Amendment to allow municipalities to pay railroad aid bonds; of 11,917 against one limiting the number of judicial circuits to fifteen upto the year 1881, and of 4,170 against one to increase the Judges' salaries to $2,500. The other counties will vary these figures but slightly.

CONTEST FOR THE SEAT OF CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 24.—George O. Cannon, Delegate elect, files his answer to General Maxwell, contestant for the seat in the Forty-third Congress. Cannon's reply is very lengthy. He denies all the material allegations of Maxwell; denies taking at Nauvoo, in 1848, or at any other time or place, any oath or other obligation to obey Brigham Young or his successors in all things or in anything temporal or spiritual; denies that he ever took an oath of disloyalty to the Government of the United States; denies that he ever asserted that the revelation of polygamy is paramount to all human laws, or that he would obey it rather than the laws of any country; denies living in violation of the laws; denies that Brigham Young or any other person influenced the election in any manner, and asserts that all voters exercised their own judgment without fear or favor. Maxwell now begins taking testimony. Great interest is felt in all circles. The general impression is that Maxwell's attempt to contest is very lame.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A special despatch to the New York *Times* says:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—The only acting Returning Board, consisting of Messrs. Lynch, Herron, Hawkins, and Longstreet, have, since their appointment, been examining the election returns from all the parishes in this State, and as the result find that W. P. Kellogg, for Governor, has a majority of 12,761. This also elects the whole Republican State ticket. The Republican Presidential electorial majority is about the same as that of Kellogg. There is also a handsome working majority of Republican Representatives elected to both Houses.

The case of Kellogg *versus* Warmoth *et al.* will be up before the United States Circuit Court Monday.

THE VOTE IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—The official vote for Governor and State officers in this State is as follows: For Governor, Woodson, 156,714; Henderson, 121,271; Woodson's majority, 35,443. Lieutenant Governor, Johnson, 157,040; Stoner, 120,446; Johnson's majority, 36,594. Secretary of State, Weigel, 158,142; Verdi, 118,614; Weigel's majority, 39,528. Auditor, Clark, 156,278; O'Connor, 121,706; Clark's majority, 34,569. Treasurer, Salmon, 157,554; Draper, 120,402; Salmon's majority, 37,152. Attorney General, Ewing, 157,162; Chandler, 119,894; Ewing's majority, 37,268. Register of Lands, Solomon, 156,848; Nitchy, 119,615; Solomon's majority, 37,233.

The vote for President is not yet counted.

The Horse Disease.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Nov. 24.—The epizootic holds full sway here. No horses were permitted to leave any of the livery stables to-day, and this afternoon the street cars stopped running. Most of the companies' horses are afflicted. The transfer men are already looking for oxen to do their work. The disease has also broken out at Waterloo, though, as yet, in a mild form.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 24.—The epizootic is now abating. The Street Car Company put on four cars on the West Side line to-day. Omnibuses and hacks are running to all the trains. The horses in all parts of the city are recovering slowly. Very few deaths are reported.

The reports from the northern and western part of the State are that large numbers of deer are dying from apparently the same disease. Weather warmer.

EVANSVILLE, Nov. 24.—The horse epidemic has become so general now that the horses of the Fire Department and street railway are more or less affected. The street cars ran up to the usual hour last night, but they are not expected to run to-morrow. No deaths are reported yet.

TERRE HAUTE, Nov. 24.—The epizootic is here in considerable force. In one stable there are eighteen sick with it.

Albany Cattle Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—BEEVES—The market this week has exhibited a good deal of activity, and holders were correspondingly firm in their prices. At the opening, country buyers were so anxious to get cattle that they submitted to the advance of ½c per lb for choice lots, but prices fell to last week's rates on Friday morning. Notwithstanding the quality is inferior to last week, there was a general demand for cattle, and the attendance of Eastern, New York, and local buyers being large, the best offerings were bought immediately on arrival, a smart competition existing in many cases. All except a few thin cows and light steers found a ready market at last week's rates, but the remainder were hard to get rid of. The demand was uniformly good, until the close on Saturday, when the market drooped in consequence of the inferior quality of the openings. To-day a few common bunches were sold at a reduction, but nothing of moment was done.

RECEIPTS—The following are the receipts for the week in car loads, as taken from the books of the Central Railroad:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Horses.
Monday	39	7	68	..
Tuesday	55	8	16	..
Wednesday	79	2	79	..
Thursday	91	21	74	..
Friday	23	26	37	..
Saturday	55	9	17	..
Sunday	3	6	15	..
Total	415	79	303	..

The following are the ruling prices this week: Premium, $7.87½@8.37½; extra, $7.75@7.87½; first quality, $6.62½@7.62½; second quality, $5.75@6.50; third quality, $4.50@5.25; inferior, $2.25@4.25.

MILCH COWS—Receipts light, demand good; prices range from $45 to $75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply this week is somewhat smaller than last, and the demand was light, excepting in the case of good quality of sheep, which were bought readily, and the demand exceeded the supply. A large proportion of the offerings were common, and they were not wanted. Prices were fluctuating at the close to-day, and ranged from 7½c to 8¼c for lambs; 5½c to 7c for coarse wool sheep; and for fine wool 4½c to 6½c.

HOGS—Market dull and inactive, at from 5c to 5½c for Western; and 4½c to 4¾c for State. The only sales worthy of mention were as follows: William Lester, 158 Ohio hogs, at 5½c per lb, av 158 lbs; 120 do at $5.20 per 100 lbs, av 232 lbs; 87 Illinois hogs, at 5½c per lb, av 289 lbs; 87 do at $5.20 per 100 lbs, av 525 lbs; 190 do at 5½c per lb, av 290 lbs; 100 do at 5c per lb, av 290 lbs; 235 do at 5c per lb, av 325 lbs; 84 do at 5c per lb, av 250 lbs; 99 do at 5c per lb, av 275 lbs; 108 Ohio hogs at 5c per lb, av 260 lbs; 70 Illinois at 5½c per lb, av 200 lbs; 51 do at 5c per lb, av 205 lbs; 53 do at 5½c per lb, av 195 lbs.

HORSES—No business done since the epizootic set in.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service Office Weekly Summary—The Daily Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The past week has been characterized by decidedly wintry weather over a large portion of the country. Considerable snow has fallen from the Missouri Valley eastward over the Lake region and Middle States, and clear, cool weather has predominated in the southern sections.

Friday, 15.—Cold cloudy, and threatening weather, with brisk easterly winds and snow, prevailed from Minnesota to Kentucky, and thence northeastward to Western New York and Canada; clear, cool weather from Maine southwestward over all the Atlantic and Gulf States. Continued brisk and high northerly winds and temperatures in the morning, at the freezing-point or below, were reported from Texas and thence to Alabama.

Saturday—Cold weather, with prevailing westerly winds and rising barometers, was experienced over the entire country in the Mississippi valley and eastward. Snow fell from Michigan to Kentucky, and thence eastward over the Middle States and Canada. Generally clear weather continued in the Southern States and the Northwest.

Sunday—Cold, partly cloudy weather prevailed from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic. Occasional light snow fell over the Lake region, with brisk and high westerly winds on Lakes Michigan and Erie. Light rain was reported from the western Gulf, with brisk and high northerly winds.

Monday—Cold weather, with general cloudiness and westerly winds, prevailed from Michigan and Ohio eastward over the Middle and Eastern States, with snow on the Lower Lakes; cold, cloudy weather in the Southern States, with rain on the Western Gulf, followed by clearing and clear weather at night. Low temperatures in the Northwest, the thermometer in the morning indicating 11 degrees at Omaha, 10 degrees at Milwaukee, 6 degrees at St. Paul, and 3 degrees at La Crosse.

Tuesday—From Virginia northeastward to Maine cool, partly cloudy weather continued. Generally clear, cool weather was reported from the South Atlantic and Gulf States; threatening weather, with cold westerly winds and snow from the Northwest, and thence eastward over the Lake region and St. Lawrence Valley, and southward to Missouri and Kentucky. Clearing weather, with falling temperatures, extended eastward to Illinois and Wisconsin during the afternoon and evening.

Wednesday—The weather continued clear and cool over the Southern States, and partly cloudy, but clearing at night in the Atlantic States from Maryland to New England. Over the Lower Lake region cold, cloudy weather, with occasional snow, succeeded by clearing weather during the evening. Very cold, clear weather was reported from the Northwest in the morning, the temperature being zero at St. Paul and La Crosse; during the day the barometer fell rapidly over this section, with brisk and high southerly winds and increasing cloudiness, and snow during the evening in Minnesota.

Thursday—Cloudy and threatening weather prevailed from Minnesota to Michigan, and thence southward to Mississippi and Alabama, with light snow in Missouri and north of the Ohio River, and light rain to the southward. Cool, clear or partly cloudy weather over the Lower Lake region and throughout the Atlantic States; southerly winds, with rising temperature and increasing cloudiness on the Gulf Coast.

Friday—In the morning an area of cloud, with occasional light rain, covered the country from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward to New York and thence southward to the interior of the Carolinas and Eastern Tennessee. Partly cloudy weather prevailed in New England and on the South Atlantic coast; clear and clearing weather in the Lower Mississippi Valley and the Gulf States.

During the past week the precipitation over the country generally has been light, and mostly in the form of snow. The following stations exhibit the largest total amounts of rain and melted snow: Kingston, Canada, 0.46 inch; Montreal, 0.60; Duluth, 1.44; and Buffalo, 2.09.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The barometer will fall to-night from Lake Michigan to the lower lakes, and thence to the Ohio valley, with southerly winds and cloudy weather, followed by northwesterly winds, snow and rain to-morrow, extending to the Alleghenies and Tennessee in the evening. In the gulf and south Atlantic States diminishing pressure, southerly winds, cloudy weather and light rains west of the lower Mississippi, extending eastward. In the Middle and Eastern States southerly winds, falling barometer, warmer and cloudy weather, with light snow or rain on Monday night. In the northwest cold clearing weather with northwesterly winds.

Railroad News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 24.—Ground was broken on Saturday for the construction of the new Illinois Central Railroad freight depot. The masons commence work laying the foundation to-morrow. The building is to be 204 feet long by 56 feet wide, and will cost $15,000.

Nearly 500 prominent citizens, including the Mayor and Common Council, of Dubuque, leave here to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock on a special train of ten coaches on an excursion to Chicago over the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, in honor of the opening of the new route *via* Clinton. The party will reach Clinton Monday about noon, when, after spending a few hours, they will proceed on the way to Chicago, arriving there on Tuesday morning, and returning the same night. The citizens of Clinton have made preparations to give the visitors a grand reception, and a most enjoyable time may be anticipated. The distance to Chicago by this new route is 196 miles, and much shorter than by the old route *via* Freeport, and is hailed with much satisfaction with our citizens.

Religious.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 24.—The annual anniversary exercises of the Sunday School Union and of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church are being held here at present, having commenced yesterday and continuing through until Tuesday. Thus far the exercises have consisted of largely-attended public meetings, and among the distinguished speakers are: Dr. E. O. Haven; General C. B. Fisk; Dr. Newman, of Washington; Rev. J. H. Vincent, and Dr. Hatfield, of Cincinnati.

THE GREAT CORNER.

How Jay Gould Put Up the Price of Northwestern Common.

The Ex-President of Erie Inveigles Daniel Drew Into His Parlor.

Daniel Drew Sued by the Erie Railroad to Recover $5,000,000.

Enormous Losses by the Big Bears.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The *Sun* to-morrow reviews the fight in Wall street over the Northwestern as follows:

"A few outsiders have made little fortunes. Mr. Drew's loss is roughly estimated at $2,000,000, which is probably more than he made in his Erie speculation with Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt and others at that time. Mr. Smith's short interest in Northwestern is said to be greater than Mr. Drew's. The prevailing impression that Sunday would give time for a quiet down, that would result in some kind of a settlement, was not realized, though it would seem that Gould's party intend squeezing the big shorts to the last dollar. No one seemed to think that Kenyon, Cox & Co., or Boyd, Vincent & Co., which is one of the best known houses, would fail. In the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Saturday evening, many brokers congregated to discuss the situation, but the excitement was perhaps not so great as on Friday evening. How things would open Monday was the great conjectural point. One gentleman, who is generally far-sighted, expressed the belief that so far as the Vanderbilt party was concerned, the movement had for its ultimate object the crushing of both Smith and Gould. According to his theory, Messrs. Clark and Schell joined the corner with Gould after the division between him and Mr. Smith, being ostensibly friendly to him, the object being to further widen the breach between friends and kill them in detail. Under this programme they will at the first opportunity desert Gould after accomplishing the ruin of Smith.

Some excitement was created by a rumor that Gould was to be rearrested. The story was told that the Erie Company had determined to arrest him again, that he might be held in greater bail than $1,000,000. We learn that the report that Mr. W. B. Duncan has been in any way affected by the corner in Northwestern is entirely erroneous."

The triumph of the Jay Gould and Vanderbilt party in cornering Daniel Drew, Henry N. Smith, and other Wall street leaders in Northwestern shares is nearly complete. The battle has gone against the bears, and they must now settle on the best terms they can extort from the victors. Of the recent bear operation in Northwestern, Jay Gould says: "The bear party consists of Drew, W. B. Duncan, Henry Smith, W. B. Travers, and others. They were largely 'short' of stocks at the time of the Boston fire, and then, expecting that it would turn out like Chicago, increased their shorts at the low prices made on Monday morning. They then appear to have been offended because Mr. Schell, Mr. Horace F. Clark, and myself went in on the opposition tack to prevent a panic, and, as a dernier resort, they got up these legal proceedings, their programme being to get excessive bail, and have me arrested in the middle of the day, when the large operations of the street are always being carried on, and as I was rather considered the leader of the 'bull' movement, they calculated such action would create a panic in stocks."

The public are disposed to accept Gould's version of his arrest as true. The Vanderbilt party is severely criticised for shielding Jay Gould with bail if he has stolen ten millions from the Erie Treasury. The new managers of Erie are also condemned for holding control nine months before discovering the abstraction of such an enormous sum.

Daniel Drew claims that Gould deluded him into an attempt to corner Erie, during which process Gould suddenly and treacherously unloaded his purchases of Erie. About the same time Gould joined the Vanderbilt clique to corner Northwestern, and advised Drew to go short in Northwestern in order to mask his plans in Erie. Drew was watching Erie complacently when the first sudden rise in Northwestern arrested his attention as a very large dose of his own time-honored medicine. The small victims in Northwestern have been permitted to settle at from 125 to 145. It is said that W. B. Travers settled yesterday, losing $250,000. Charles Lamont has faced the music with a similar loss, both compromising at 150. Kenyon, Cox & Co. paid over a difference of $300,000. Drew's loss is estimated at $2,000,000, and Smith's over $3,000,000. It is reported that Smith will not pay, preferring to abandon his brokers to their fate, or try to clap an injunction on any further cornering sales in Northwestern. His strategy is desperate and will doubtless fail.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The *Times* has the following about the Northwestern corner:

During the morning and in the early part of the day, Wm. Travers covered his shorts, paying, it is alleged, $250,000 difference. Charley Lamont stood up to the rack also, and paid his differences, amounting to nearly the same sum. These contracts were settled on the basis of 150. The highest estimate of the amount of stock of which Daniel Drew is short, is 24,000 shares, and the lowest 19,000. Should he settle in full upon the closing price of Northwestern, he will lose nearly $2,500,000.

Common rumor said that Henry N. Smith was short 40,000 shares, which will involve him to a greater extent than Daniel Drew. The opinion was freely expressed on the street that he would not pay his losses in full, but let his brokers stand the brunt of the contracts. It was said that Drew was caught in the trap by a device of Gould's which was ingenious in its way.

Gould went to Drew some weeks ago and suggested the possibility of "singeing" the street in Erie, in which transaction the latter was to appear as a bull. Drew joined in with the idea, and went to work secretly to buy up large stocks of Erie, locking them up in safes as fast as they were purchased. The stock in this market was soon gobbled up, and as a consequence the price of Erie began to advance. Gould also bought Erie largely, at low figures, on the street, but abstained from purchasing any when it began to advance. The stock rose to 56¾, and Gould unloaded his entire interest upon Drew, thereby netting a considerable profit. Drew, ignorant of the bad faith of his ally, and wondering at the large quantities of Erie stock, which continued to flow in as he kept on purchasing, went it alone, and was making fair progress in "bulling" the market on his own account, when Gould turned a new card. In some way, he became acquainted with the fact that Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell, and the Vanderbilt party generally were endeavoring to obtain control of the Chicago & Northwestern stock, in order to get the road in their own hands, and supply the missing link in the great railroad chain to the West. He thereupon formed a coalition with the Northwestern clique, and going to Drew, who still supposed he was helping him to "bull" Erie, suggested that as a blind to their real operations, it would be a good plan to "go short" in Northwestern and thereby throw the street off the scent. Drew, relying upon the judgment of his quandam associate in Erie, acquiesced in this arrangement, merely saying that he "guessed it was safe to go short of Norwest, and it might tickle the boys to speckilate in somethin' new."

His brokers executed his orders, and the design was accomplished. The attention of Drew became absorbed in the success of the Erie bull movement, and while he was watching the rise of the stock he paid little attention to Northwestern. Gould found that Drew was trapped, and kept away, occupying his leisure moments in engineering the rise. On Friday night, Drew, speaking to a *Times* reporter, and still entertaining some hopes of a decline in Northwestern, remarked jocularly, "I hearn Norwest's risin'."

Yesterday, at the close of the Exchange, when "Norwest" reached 200, the remark was made to Drew, "Northwestern is rising." "Rising?" responded Drew. "Rising? Why its rise?" Drew, realizing the perfidy of Gould fully, yesterday sold out the Erie stock which he bought to skin the street, and it is supposed will use the proceeds to settle up with the successful parties. He also unloaded a large amount of Wabash and various other stocks. It is expected he will settle on Monday.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last night, there was considerable excitement among the bankers, merchants, and brokers, caused by the various reports which were circulated relative to the second arrest of Gould, and its connection with the Chicago & Northwestern corner. The story, as it gained circulation, was that the Erie Company had determined to arrest Gould again, that he might be held in greater bail than $1,000,000. This was contradicted in several quarters, but there seemed to be no adequate grounds either for its assertion or denial. Watson, the President of Erie, stated that it was the intention to have the bail made large enough to in some way guard against Gould's running away. That was his only object, and totally disconnected with stock jobbing. Watson thought that one million was sufficient bail for the present, although he deprecated the custom of diminishing bail as the proportions of a defalcation increase.

There is much interest manifested concerning the events of to-morrow in Wall street, and the anxiety in regard to the course of the market is intense.

The *World* says: "We are greatly mistaken in the character of Mr. Watson, if, having once grappled with this crying curse of our country, in the person of one of its most notorious representatives, he does not keep his hold with bull-dog tenacity until he has brought his quarry to earth."

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—W. R. Travers, in a card to the *Herald*, denies having any interest in any "put" or "pool" with Drew, Smith, and others, in Northwestern.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A suit has been instituted, by the Erie Railway Company, against Daniel Drew, to recover $5,000,000, alleged to have been embezzled by him while Treasurer of the Company in 1868, by the sale of 50,000 shares watered stock.

ANEMOMETRICAL.

How the Wind Currents were Affected at the Boston Fire.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The following official report of the signal service observer stationed at Boston, relative to anemometrical and other observations, taken by himself during the fire, will be found of great interest and highly instructive. They clearly show that the fire was attended with phenomena distinctly cyclonic.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 18.

To the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In reply to your telegraphic despatch received this morning, directing me to make a full report of the meteoric phenomena attending the recent great fire, I would respectfully say that the wind at this station, during the progress of the fire, varied from north northwest to north, with a velocity of from five to nine miles per hour, the weather being clear, cool and pleasant. On approaching the fire on the north or windward side as close as the heat would allow, the indraught of air through the burning streets assumed the character of a brisk wind, probably 16 or 18 miles per hour, while the heat was so intense as to cause the smoke, steam, etc., to be carried up in spirals to a great elevation. On the South or lee side, the induced currents of air were very strong, probably 30 or 35 miles per hour, carrying the fire bodily to the windward. This state of affairs appears to be the reverse of the Chicago fire, where the strength of the wind was sufficient to overcome the induced currents, and the fire burned to the leeward. It seems as if the high wind permitted the draught to rise at a considerable angle after reaching the fire, leaving a large space of highly rarified air on its front, inducing stronger currents to flow in, which meeting the indraught gave a spiral or whirlwind form to the ascending current. During the fire a flock of ducks passed at a great height overhead, and the light reflected from their plumage made them appear as fire balls passing rapidly through the air. Many who saw them called them meteors, and likened them to balls of fire said to have been seen in the Northwest, during the great fires in that region.

As an example of the great heat diffused, I would state that, during the night I exposed a thermometer in the observatory to the full glare of the fire, when it rose nearly five degrees, although placed upwards of 2,000 feet from the burning district and dead to the windward of it. No other phenomena occurred, the barometer rising slightly, and the weather remaining unchanged. I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. E. COLE,

Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

NEW YORK.

Krebs, the Forger—Naval Matters—Comptroller Connolly's Wanderings in Europe—The Shipping Act.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Krebs, the German forger, was sent home in the steamer Maine, yesterday, under a mandate of extradition.

It is reported the war steamers Albany and Guerriere are unfit for service, and are to be sold. The Ossipee lost 130 men from desertion on the voyage home from the Pacific.

Ex-Comptroller Connolly is now known to have joined his family in Spain, but has spent most of the time since he left here in rambles through Spain, Portugal, and Italy. On November 1 he left for the Holy Land, Egypt, India, China, and Japan. It is stated a female confidential agent of Connolly secured County Auditor Watson's book, that was deposited in the safe deposit vault in the Park Bank building, and in which the amounts and dates of the sums stolen and distributed between the members of the ring were entered in detail. The book was carried to Europe on the 19th of October.

The constitutionally of the United States Shipping act was argued before Judge Benedict, yesterday, in the case of two boarding house owners, recently convicted of boarding a foreign vessel before she reached her place of destination, without the consent of the master. Their counsel contended that Congress has no jurisdiction to make police regulations for this port, and in this case of a foreign vessel, there could be no jurisdiction before her arrival at the place of destination. Decision reserved.

The surviving veterans of the war of 1812 celebrate Evacuation Day to-morrow, by hoisting a flag at the Old Fort, Central Park.

The report that a Receiver is to be appointed for the Niagara Insurance Company is untrue.

During a drunken affray at the corner of Pelham and Cherry streets, about 1 o'clock this morning, between a gang of rowdies and thieves, Thomas Delaney stabbed William Lee in the abdomen and Thomas Donovan in the left kidney. Both men are fatally injured, and Coroner Keenan took their *ante mortem* statements.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The building improvements in Dubuque City the past season aggregate over $1,000,000, which will compare favorably with those made in any place of its size in the country.

Mrs. Jas. A. Oates, the actress, was married to Tracy W. Titus, manager of the Oates Troupe, last evening, at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, and left the same evening for Memphis.

Dennis Dow, aged 65, a farmer in the township of Dover, Cuyahoga County, committed suicide yesterday morning. He was suffering from aberration of the mind.

Judge Miller, of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, has decided that a bankrupt cannot sell his homestead and claim his store as a residence by moving into it, and orders that the store and lot be delivered to the bankrupt's creditors.

The channel of the Mississippi River in front of Dubuque is clear of ice, and the ferryboat is still making regular trips to the Illinois shore. Above and below the city, the river is gorged. Even if there should be a thaw and break-up, it is doubtful if the packets would start out again, the risk being too hazardous, as a sudden change in the weather would catch them in a worse place than where they are now wintered.

Relief for the Sufferers by the Boston Fire.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—The contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the fire received by the treasurer of the fund up to to-night amount to $140,000.

Father Burke delivered a lecture at the Boston Theatre this evening on the future of the Irish race in America, for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire, before an overwhelming audience.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LOCK-UP QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Although no action was taken, last winter, by the Banking and Currency Committee, in the investigation at that time made into the currency lock-up question, the power of Congress to regulate the evil was largely discussed, the members mostly agreeing that some legislation should be had on the subject. It is now understood that a New York member of this Committee, immediately upon the opening of Congress, will introduce a bill to prevent any such schemes as that tried by Smith last winter.

THE TREASURY PORTFOLIO.

Judge Richardson authorizes the statement to-day that he is not and will not be an applicant for the position of Secretary of the Treasury in case of a vacancy by the election of Mr. Boutwell to the Senate, as it is his intention to withdraw from the Department when Mr. B. does. Having accepted the Assistant Secretaryship at some sacrifices of his personal interests, he wishes to return to private life as soon as possible, and only remains in the Department now at the request of the Secretary.

HOG CHOLERA.

The Virginia papers are complaining that the cholera is playing sad havoc with the hogs in the upper parts of Spottsylvania County. Many farmers have lost nearly every hog they had, not only those in pens fattening, but their stock hogs as well.

APPOINTMENT.

Albert W. Swalen was to-day appointed by the President to be Pension Agent at Des Moines, Iowa, vice Goodsell, deceased.

PARDON.

The President to-day granted an unconditional pardon to Reuben G. Young, of Alabama, who was convicted as a Ku-Klux last May, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $5,000.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Representatives Maynard, of Tennessee, Kelley, of Philadelphia, and Brooks, of New York, who are members of the Ways and Means Committee, are here, but will hold no meeting of the Committee until after Congress shall have assembled.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Since the adjournment of Congress the President has made 187 appointments, as follows: For the Interior Department, 58, most of them Indian Agents and Public Land Officers; for the Department of Justice, 15 U. S. Marshals and District Attorneys; for the Navy Department, 5 boatswains, sailmakers, and carpenters; Postmasters, 44; for the State Department 21, of which 11 are Consuls, and most of the others Centennial Commissioners. The latter appointments, however, are not to be confirmed by the Senate. For the Treasury Department 34, of which 10 are Supervisors of Internal Revenue under the new law. Most of the other appointments are for Internal Revenue and Customs.

To the Associated Press.

THE NEW REVENUE CUTTERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The effect of the increased cost of iron upon American ship-building is illustrated by the report of S. I. Kimball, of the Revenue Marine Bureau. The Treasury Department has recently contracted and will contract for the construction of revenue vessels to cost $400,000, under the acts of Congress, which do not designate of what material they shall be built. Wood will be employed, for the following assigned reason: Although confidence in the superiority of iron over wooden vessels for this service in most localities upon our coast is undiminished, the present prices of iron makes it impracticable, in our urgent need of vessels, to supersede our expensive and wornout ones with that material with the limited means at command. All the vessels, therefore, are intended to be of wood. It is expected that the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Postmaster General, and the President will make suggestions concerning a revival of American ship-building.

CABINET RUMORS.

Cabinet speculators claim that Attorney General Williams does not desire to remain in the Cabinet after March 4.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The revenue marine report, commenting upon Civil Service competitive examinations in that service, says that whatever the result in other branches of the service, this competitive examination has been attended by the best results. It has given the service the best corps of junior officers it ever possessed, and has inspired among them a vigorous competition in pursuit of professional attainments.

Under the Civil Service rules the vacancy in the Pension Office at Des Moines, Iowa, and the one soon to be created in Southern Illinois by the resignation of the incumbent, will be filled by the appointment of one of the three best qualified, as certified by the Board of Examiners. In case no applicants are found qualified, the nomination will be made at discretion.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

Senator Windom, now here, is opposed to any reorganization of the Senate Committees before March 4.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARIAN.

The Librarian of Congress will seek larger appropriations this year, inasmuch as the supervision of the entire copyright system of the United States renders his present resources insufficient.

PERSONAL.

Robert Lincoln and wife, who were in the Washington express train which had a collision yesterday near Wilmington, Del., arrived here last evening, unharmed.

THE MESSAGE.

The President, being busily engaged in completing his message, declined to see any visitors to-day.

THE SUPREME COURT.

A bill will be presented to Congress, this winter, which proposes radical changes in the present working of the Supreme Court. The bill contemplates an Intermediate Court, which shall possess the ordinary powers of the present Supreme Court, and before which all cases shall be argued. The Supreme Court, proper, shall be made stationary, and the Justices relieved of all Circuit duty, which shall be performed by the Judge of the Intermediate Court. The Supreme Court is to give its entire attention to passing upon and deciding questions of law, which come before it from the Intermediate Court. The bill will also provide that the Intermediate Court shall not construe any law, but decide cases which come before it in accordance with the construction placed upon the laws by the Supreme Court. The measure is deemed necessary because of the accumulation of cases on the docket of the Supreme Court.

THE COTTON CROP.

The November report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture gives the cotton prospects the same interpretation as the October statement. While the returns of the condition, since August have been much below the average they have been higher than the corresponding month of the previous season, averaging in October 82 against 76, and in September, 91 against 80. The November returns give an increase over 1871 of about 16 per cent, with the area in cultivation 12 to 15 per cent. The comparison by States with last year's crop is as follows: North Carolina, 121; South Carolina, 124; Georgia, 119; Florida, 102; Alabama, 111; Mississippi, 112; Louisiana, 121; Texas, 126; Arkansas, 115; Tennessee, 110; Missouri, Virginia, Illinois, and other States, which produced 55,000 bales in 1860, and in which cotton culture was stimulated in several subsequent years, now scarcely yield 10 per cent that amount. The total productions, as indicated by returns the first week in November, is made nearly 3,450,000 commercial bales.

The area under cotton culture in Arkansas, is 693,512 acres; Tennessee, 518,605.

FINANCIAL.

The following are the balances in the Treasury of the United States at the close of business today: Currency, $6,859,094; coin, $71,939,802, including $20,536,500 in coin certificates; special deposits of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $26,505,000; amount of fractional currency received from printing division for the week ending to-day, $952,400; shipments, $894,800; shipment of legal-tenders, $576,000.

The Treasurer holds in trust, as security for circulating notes of the National Banks, $385,5[illegible]68,400, and for deposits of public moneys, $15,-893,000.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $440,651. Receipts for the month, $6,834,009, and for the fiscal year to date, $51,537,638.

National Bank currency outstanding at date, $341,501,896; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $718,500.

APPOINTED.

The President to-day appointed Albert W. S. Walne Pension Agent at Des Moines, Iowa.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the President has made 187 appointments: For the Interior Department, 58, most of them Indian Agents and Public Land Officers; and Department of Justice; 15 United State Marshals and District Attorneys; Navy Department, 5; Postmasters, 44; State Department, 21, of which 11 are Consuls and most of the others Centennial Commissioners. The last named appointments are not to be confirmed by the Senate. For the Treasury Department, 34, of which 10 are Supervisors of Internal Revenue under the new law. Most of the other appointments are for Internal Revenue and Customs service.

POSTAL.

The Post Office Department has ordered postal service on the Dakota Southern Railroad from Sioux City to Vermillion, Dakota, thirty-five miles, from the 1st of December, pay to be fixed hereafter.

FOR THE ARMY.

Two hundred and fifty recruits have been ordered to Louisville for the Sixth Cavalry.

POLITICAL.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORIAL QUESTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 23.—The semi-official announcement in the special from Madison to the TRIBUNE, that the Hon. E. B. Washburne would not be a candidate for Senator, has had the effect to settle the excitement concerning the Senatorial succession, and it is generally conceded that Oglesby will go in without opposition. Cullom only hoped to succeed as a compromise candidate, in case of a heated fight between Washburne and Oglesby, and now that there is no prospect of this, he regards his chances as hopeless, at least he said to your correspondent that Oglesby would be elected without a doubt. He does not say, however, that he will not be a candidate, but, if he should, it would only be to give himself prominence in any future fight for the place, or some place under the present Administration. To be able to make a respectable fight against Oglesby would give him power at Washington, and enable him to secure a part of the patronage of the State. In this view he will make the race against Oglesby if at all.

WISCONSIN RETURNS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 23.—The official figures of the vote for Congress, in different Districts, show the following majorities: First, Williams, Republican, 6,286; Second, Hazelton, Republican, 1,624; Third, Barber, Republican, 3,865; Fourth, Mitchell, Democrat, 6,001; Fifth, Eldridge, Democrat, 3,080; Sixth, Sawyer, Republican, 3,545; Seventh, Rusk, Republican, 7,656; Eighth, McDill, Republican, 3,605.

The total vote for President is 191,462; Republican majority, 18,512.

The total vote for Congressman is 194,106. Republican majority, 18,280.

The vote on the Constitutional Amendment increasing the number of Supreme Judges was very meagre, only 16,272 for and 29,755 against.

THE ALABAMA TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Senator Spencer's friends give the following explanation of the Alabama Legislative complications: Members elect to the Legislature receive certificates of their election from the Sheriff and Judge of Probate of their counties. The Secretary of State issues certificates of admission to the Legislature, which should be based upon certificates of county officers. The Secretary of State, however, being a Democrat, refuses to recognize the county certificates of Republican members from three counties, and has arbitrarily issued legislative certificates to Democrats from those counties who were not elected.

THE VOTE OF NEW YORK STATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The State Canvassers have officially declared the vote cast for Presidential Electors in this State as follows:

Republican	440,629
Democratic	382,279
O'Conor	1,454
Temperance candidate	201
Total	824,563

Republican majority, 56,695.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The Senate heard the closing argument of the prosecution to-day, in the impeachment case of Judge Prindle, and stated a decision would be made when the testimony was all given in the Judge Curtis case, which would be commenced Dec. 2.

THE VOTE OF TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 23.—The official vote of the State has been received. Greeley, 94,219; Grant, 85,633; Greeley's majority, 8,576.

Brown, for Governor, 97,700; Freeman, 83,-889; Brown's majority, 13,811. Maynard for Congress, 80,825; Cheatham, 65,578; Johnson, 37,900; Maynard's majority over Cheatham, 15,247; over Johnson, 42,925.

Railway News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company's troubles are over for the present. I. D. Barton has been appointed General Superintendent of the Road; R. E. O'Brien, Assistant General Superintendent and Chief Engineer; R. Tupper, Auditor. Besides Sweetser, there were also dismissed C. W. Winslow, Auditor, and C. W. Bradley, Superintendent of the Meadville District. Proceedings will be instituted against Sweetser in the matter of his alleged defalcation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 23.—The despatch sent from Keokuk to the Western Associated Press, on Thursday last, stating that the Iowa, Minnesota & North Pacific Railroad Company had commenced suit at Newton, Iowa, against D. L. Clark, L. C. Winters, F. H. Griggs, and others, for malicious prosecution, laying damages at $100,000, is entirely untrue. No such suit has been commenced. The supposition is that the despatch was sent in an attempt to give the railroad company stability and character, thereby enabling them to collect subsidies.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 23.—In the Circuit Court to-day an important railroad case was determined after several days' contest. About two years ago, the plaintiff, Samuel Benton, a farmer living near the Illinois Central Railroad, had occasion to cross near New Rutland, a station in this county, at a crossing on a public highway little used, but still a public road. Mr. Benton's horses were caught by a passing train and one killed, another hurt, and the driver somewhat bruised. The jury rendered a verdict of $135 and costs. This suit derives importance from the fact that there are other cases somewhat similar, and thus for the injuries seems to be disposed to hold rail-roads to an accountability for such accidents.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—Some apprehension having been felt that the building of the tunnel, which is now in progress of construction from the bridge to the probable site of the Grand Union Depot, will damage buildings and unnecessarily obstruct business, several large owners of property on the route have held a meeting to consider the matter. Resolutions were adopted recognizing the importance and necessity of the work, but that the interests of the business men and property-owners along the line should be properly protected.

A committee was appointed charged with the duty of requiring the Tunnel Company to use great care and precaution in the prosecution of their work; also to require of the City Government a rigid supervision of the construction of the tunnel under such conditions as shall prevent any unnecessary interruption of business, or injury to persons or property.

Captain Eads, the engineer of the Bridge Company, was present, and assured the meeting that the foundation walls along the line of the tunnel would not be injured by the excavation, nor would the buildings be harmed by the vibration occasioned by the running of trains.

The tunnel will run up Washington avenue to Sixth street, curve thence to Eighth and Locust, and follow Eighth street to Clark avenue. It will be constructed by excavating 48 feet wide, and from 20 to 27 feet deep, but only the length of one block will be opened at a time, so that there will be the least possible obstruction to business. The work will be completed by the time the bridge is finished, which will be about the middle of next summer.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—The track of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, from Kirkwood to South St. Louis, was finished to-day, and the first transfer made across the Mississippi River to the track extending up the American Bottom to East St. Louis, where it connects with the various Eastern roads.

Fires.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The new Brighton House at Staten Island was fired by an incendiary last night, and burned down. The loss is $40,000; insurance, $11,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The Oregon woollen mills at Oregon City were destroyed to-day by fire. Loss, $125,000; insured for $80,000.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 23.—A fire broke out to-night about 11 o'clock in the stable of Pilcher, Wright & Co., on Guthrie street, and extended thence to several adjoining stables. The combustible materials of the stables made the fire spread rapidly, but it was at last extinguished by the firemen. The engines, owing to the horse disease, were drawn by men. Twenty-five horses were burned with the stable. Loss, $100,000; no insurance.

The Horse Disease.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Nov. 23.—The horse disease has caused the suspension of the street car lines. The livery-stables are closed. The disease is in a very mild form.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—The reports that the epizootic prevails here are untrue. Not a single case has occurred yet, so far as can be learned. That the disease has not appeared here is perhaps mainly owing to the extraordinary precautionary measures taken by almost all horse-owners to prevent it. There is scarcely a stable in the city that has not been thoroughly fumigated, and in which the best approved disinfectants are not constantly kept. The street railroad companies, profiting by the experience of other cities, are also saving their horses as much as possible by lightening their labor and shortening their time of service. No company in the city exacts more than four round-trips a day of their horses, and some not more than two trips. Transfer companies, livery and sale stable keepers, and nearly all persons owning horses have adopted a similar plan, so that, should the distemper appear, their animals will be in a condition to better bear the effects of the disease. Besides this the transfer companies and several heavy merchants have already purchased oxen, and are holding them ready to use as soon as their horses are attacked. It is hoped that the disease will not reach here, but should it come, it will be met with prompt and vigorous measures for its speedy abatement.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 23.—The number of horses to be seen on our streets grow less daily. Oxen have, to a great extent, superseded them. Can learn of but one case that has as yet proved fatal. In one of the stables where the disease first made its appearance, the horses were kept perfectly quiet, and allowed no exercise whatever. To-day they are showing strong symptoms of the dropsy. Other horses that were worked moderately are recovering, and a great number are reported convalescent.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 23.—The horse malady is rapidly increasing. Not more than half the usual number of horses or mules are seen on the streets. All livery stables have suspended business. A fine hack was driven through Main street with a yoke of oxen hitched to it, to-day. The price of oxen advanced 50 per cent. A ring is being formed to make a corner in oxen. The epizootic is spreading throughout the country, causing a marked falling off in the receipts of cotton, while buyers are afraid to buy, fearing their inability to move the cotton to the depot.

DES MOINES, Nov. 23.—The horse disease is rapidly increasing in this city, but does not interfere with general business as yet.

NEW YORK.

Tweed's Case—Swindled Italians—The Turf—The Missing Pevy — Another Victim—Criminals Want Releasing on Bail—A Sol-Disant Reporter Arrested for Blackmailing.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Henry S. Bogert, a confidence operator, who has been assuming to be a reporter for the *Herald* and *World*, was arrested to-day for an attempt to blackmail Thomas J. Brown, a ferry superintendent. Brown says the prisoner called and represented himself a reporter of the *World*. He said he had a conversation with Victoria Woodhull, who had told him that he, Brown, was in the habit of visiting disreputable houses, and that he had been connected with certain stolen bond transactions. After considerable conversation, the prisoner produced a check for $150, drawn by himself on the Continental National Bank. It is stated that the prisoner obtained $250 from the President of a city bank by similar representations. Brown's course, however, was to summon a policeman, and the bogus reporter has been committed for examination.

The 300 swindled Italians who arrived at Castle Garden from London *via* Havre by steamship Holland, still remain there, and are fed and provided for by the Commissioners of Emigration at their own expense. The Italian Minister has been telegraphed to, but no answer has been received.

At a special meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration to-day, it was decided to send them, for the present, to Ward's Island. The Commissioners will try to procure employment for them. None of them can speak English, and very few ever heard of any difference between North and South America. The majority are the most ignorant class of Neapolitans.

Mr. Pevy, of Louisville, is still missing, though it is believed he has absconded, since it was ascertained that the money in his possession did not belong to him, but had been transmitted to settle the outstanding debts of a friend in Louisville. This he failed to do, although he had a draft cashed the day before his disappearance. On the last afternoon he was seen here, Pevy visited several South American vessels, in port, and made inquiries in reference to the South American fruit trade. He may have abandoned his baggage at the hotel, and taken passage in one of these coasters.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Wm. M. Tweed made his first appearance in the Comptroller's office yesterday since Comptroller Connolly resigned. He called to examine the vouchers to be used against him in the pending suits. The presence of the "Boss" created quite a sensation until the object of his visit became known.

The challenge of Colonel McDaniels to race his stable against any in the world, in two, three, and four mile heats, for $10,000 or $20,-000 a side, not being explicit enough as to conditions, the Colonel says he will run the races with his stable as at *present* composed and name the horses now, provided that the party accepting the challenge will do the same.

No clue to the whereabouts of Pevy, the Louisville merchant, who disappeared a week ago last Thursday morning, has yet been obtained. One detective believes either that Pevy, while intoxicated, walked down Canal street, mistaking it for Broadway, into the North River, or that he has deliberately absconded. In support of the latter theory, he points to the facts that Pevy received a draft for $4,700, which he cashed in Brooklyn on the afternoon before his disappearance; that this draft was for payment of certain creditors of the friend whose affairs he was settling; that he spent a large part of Tuesday and Wednesday in endeavors to get the draft cashed, and took with him Martin, of the Brandreth House, to identify him and did not succeed, whereas Vaningen, to whom part of the money was due, could have satisfactorily identified him at once, and that, on the last afternoon he was seen, he visited several South American vessels and made inquiries in regard to the South American fruit trade. The chief objections to this theory are the respectability of Pevy's position and reputation, and the improbability that, if capable of the dishonesty, he would take such steps for an amount of money so comparatively small.

The latest known victim of violence in this city is August Schuldt, who died to-day from injuries received on Saturday night last. These mysterious disappearances and violent deaths are exciting a good deal of indignation, which was increased by the arraignment of the doorkeeper of the police station in Brooklyn, on the charge of aiding burglars to escape from prison.

Rogers, under sentence of death for killing Officer Donohue, in Brooklyn, has applied for a stay of proceedings.

Vogt, who cannot be returned to Belgium on the charges of murder, arson, and robbery, in the absence of an extradition treaty, has applied for a discharge from arrest, and Rosenzweig, the convicted abortionist, and Dutch Heinrich, the convicted bond robber, who have been granted new trials, have applied for release on bail.

Henry S. Bogart has been held for trial on the charges of falsely representing himself a reporter and levying blackmail. He is said to have secured $150 from a bank President, under threat of publishing scandalous statements.

The Italian emigrants, who came to this port under the impression that they were on the way to Buenos Ayres, are to be sent to Ward's Island. Many of them, learning of this decision, left Castle Garden and threw themselves on the charity of their countrymen in this city. One of them died from destitution to-day, in the Italian quarters in Mott street. The Italian Vice-Consul here promises to have the whole matter of the outrage thoroughly investigated.

The fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Danish inundation amounts to $1,146.

The Earl of Caithness, of Scotland, is making a tour of inspection of the municipal institutions of this city.

The subscriptions to the General Thomas statue fund amount to $4,570.

Francis Martin, a Spaniard and cigar merchant, had a quarrel to-day with his wife and step-son at their residence in Fifty-first street, and discharged a revolver three times at the former, each shot taking effect, and one inflicting a fatal wound. Martin was arrested. The family moved in quite respectable society.

Dastardly Attempt to Wreck a Train.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 23.—A dastardly attempt at railroad slaughter was made last night at Wanaque, on the Montclair Railway, 15 miles north of this city. A box-car was run on the main track, but the engineer of the up train seeing an obstruction, put on steam and dashed into it, demolishing the box-car, wrecking the locomotive, and throwing a passenger car off the track. None of the passengers were injured.

Wrecked at Sea.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The steamer General Sedgwick, from New Orleans, reports passing a lot of wrecked stuff, with two dead bodies attached, in latitude 38 degrees, longitude 73 degrees.

WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—During the past week there has been generally a close and at times stringent money market. Currency has been flowing South and West. Gold shipments have been stopped by the decline in foreign exchange. Some borrowers supplied themselves by borrowing bills of exchange on London against collateral.

The insurance companies have commenced to pay the Boston losses, and this has naturally affected the money market. It is estimated the total amount of insurance on the Boston burnt district was $48,000,000, of which at least $7,000,000 was in New York State and city companies having agencies here. Money on call has fluctuated from 3 to 9½ per cent per annum, which figures explain clearly the fluctuating course of the money market during the week. There is a general impression that no permanent relief will come until the return flow of currency sets in and, the January disbursements take place. The foreign exchanges have been generally weak.

Transactions in gold during the week have been on a more extended scale, and the two extremes 113⅜ and 114. Cash gold has been scarce and dear at intervals.

Some of the fluctuations on the Stock Exchange have been wide and violent, the market closing at an advance.

The bank statement is again unfavorable.

The Wall street markets to-day opened amid great excitement. There was a rush at the opening on the report of those short, to cover, and the general market became strong. The Northwestern "corner," which primarily caused the commotion, is still kept up. It is reported that a good many short contracts in Northwestern were privately settled last night on a basis of 125, and that other private settlemenas were made this morning at the same price.

About 1 p. m. the excitement in Northwestern increased, Vice President Mitchell buying in Northwestern common stock under the rule for account of brokers failing on their contracts. Up to 2 p. m. 2,000 shares were so bought at 200; 100 shares at 155, and 1,800 shares at 200, Kenyon, Cox & Co. having been defaulters in these contracts. All the stock was sold by Howard Lapesley. The Exchange closed promptly at 3 o'clock. The entire amount of Northwestern stock bought in under the rule was 6,400 shares, at prices ranging from 155 to 230, the defaulting on contracts having been by brokers who usually do business for Daniel Drew. Only a small part of the short interest was covered under the rule, the remainder being allowed to stand over for private settlements, which may be made before Monday. The bulls are enforcing their terms of unconditional surrender. The entire list closed firm at the advance.

Very few journals here are verdant enough to claim that Jay Gould's arrest has been made in the cause of justice. That event is simply the playing of a trump card by the Wall street "bears," notwithstanding which, they are losing the game. When Jay Gould was President of Erie, his business partner was Henry N. Smith. When Gould's speculations turned out well, he pocketed the profits, and, when he lost, he charged it up to the Erie Railroad. In order to effect this, Gould and Smith's private accounts were kept in a peculiar manner, only the two partners sharing the secret.

Daniel Drew, a few months ago, gave Gould and Smith a squeeze in Erie, and they resolved to have vengeance on him. While endeavoring to corner Drew, they quarreled, and for nearly three months have been rampant enemies. Gould went over into Vanderbilt's party, which is now giving a death hug to the "shorts" in Northwestern common. Among the shorts are Henry N. Smith, Drew, and Traverse. They sold short about seventy thousand shares of Northwestern at 75, which to-day reached 230. Smith threatened Gould with arrest unless he eased up the corner, but Gould was obstinate, for pecuniary reasons, therefore Smith has "squealed" on Gould's old operations in Erie, charging him with stealing about ten millions. Smith would doubtless take it all back if Gould would release his short interest from chancery. It is this row between colossal gamblers that the New York *Times* headlines, "at last," meaning that righteous judgment has overtaken the chief plunderer of Erie. Gould's arrest was decided on in Wall Street, in order to break the corner, and, to all appearance to-day, it has had the opposite effect.

MONEY

was stringent during the morning, when call loans were made as high as ½ *per diem*, but, in the afternoon, an easier feeling prevailed and the rates were 7 per cent gold, to 1-32 *per diem*.

Foreign exchange closed quiet and steady.

GOLD.

The gold market was heavy and lower, ranging from 113⅜@112⅞.

Government bonds opened weak, but closed firm.

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods trade was moderately active early in the week, but closed up with a very quiet feeling. At the opening there was a fair attendance of the New England trade, which previous to the Boston fire purchased their supplies in Boston. These people made only small bills in each case, though the aggregate was quite respectable in amount. The demand from these buyers was for the purpose of helping up assortments. Some Boston clothiers have also been in this market, and purchased moderate amounts of woollens. In both woollen and domestic fabrics there is a firm feeling, the natural result of the large destruction of goods.

The boot and shoe trade has been generally quiet, and bills have been small in amount. Prices have not materially changed, although both hides and leather have advanced.

THE TEA TRADE.

The *Shipping and Commercial List* says: "The tea trade has been disastrous to importers this year, most of them having sustained an average loss closely approximating 10 cents per pound. This has arisen mainly from indiscriminate purchasing in China, many orders having been sent out without limits. Some of the older importers left the business mainly in the hands of comparatively young importers, foreseeing nothing but disastrous results from such sharp, if not reckless, competition. China has profited largely by the high cost of teas in the supply markets, but will not have things so much her own way another season."

PRODUCE.

The demand for flour was fair, and prices steady; choice St. Louis extras are scarce; superfine and No. 2 firm and salable. At the close the market was irregular and rather easier in common extras; good Minnesota firm and in fair demand; Southern flour steady, with a fair demand. Wheat was held higher, under more favorable Liverpool advices, but, in the absence of freight room, nothing was done at the opening to establish values. Winter is held with increased firmness. The market closes easier, but fairly active, for spring; strong for winter. The demand is chiefly for export. Pork was a little more active, and steady. Sales: 750 brls at $16.00 for November mess, $14.00 for December, and $14.00 for May. Cut meats generally dull, and prices more or less nominal. Bacon quiet at about 8c for long clear on the spot. Lard dull, and rather weak, at 8⅝c for old Western. Sales, 65 tierces at 8⅝@8½c.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Governor Brown, of Missouri, has appointed the 28th inst. as a day of thanksgiving.

General Sheridan passed through St. Louis, yesterday, *en route* to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory.

The Secretary of War has ordered the Rock Island bridge to be thrown open to the public during the ice embargo.

A man named Chas. Leonard was struck dead yesterday morning with apoplexy as he was walking to his hotel in Logansport, Ind. His friends have taken his remains to New York to be interred.

Henry Peter Tenison, of Detroit, was arrested on a train, yesterday morning, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on a charge of bigamy. On the 12th inst. he eloped with the daughter of Perry Mapes, of Poughkeepsie.

The Cincinnati papers of yesterday announced the suspension of W. P. Cutler, at Marietta, Ohio, who has been largely interested in iron manufactures and railroad buildings. It is claimed that there are ample assets to meet all liabilities.

Mara, who attempted to assassinate ex-Alderman McMullen, of Philadelphia, has been sentenced to six years and nine months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $1,000.

Roberts' glycerine magazine, at Scrub Grass, Pa., exploded yesterday morning, killing Harry J. Wolfe, telegrapher, and R. A. Wright, torpedo agent. Only the fragments of their bodies were recovered.

Yesterday morning, on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, southward bound freight train, containing nineteen cars, ran over a misplaced switch. Five cars were thrown off and smashed. Nobody hurt.

The wrecking boat Eckert arrived at Memphis, last night, from the wreck of the steamer Mary, with 100 bales of cotton, all the furniture on the boat having been taken out, with the bedding, doors, etc. She returns to the wreck on Monday to get out the remainder of the cotton in the hold, and the machinery of the boat.

Last evening, the City Council of Ottawa, Ill., in view of the many fires during the past year, and the inefficiency of her fire apparatus and departments, took the initiatory steps toward getting a steam engine and organizing a more reliable means of protection against fires.

In the United States Circuit Court at Detroit, yesterday, judgment was rendered against a saw mill firm in that city for using the Barlow movement, on the ground that it was an infringement on the patent of the Hamilton Oscillating Movement. The proprietor of the latter has now commenced a suit against the manufacturers of the Barlow Movement, claiming $25,000 damages.

W. C. Morean has applied to the Court for a Receiver for the Logansport *Sun*. He declares his intention to abandon the editorial, unless there is a direct change in the management. It is thought he declines on account of his great fear of more violent demonstrations from the citizens. Thoughts are entertained that he will leave town without attracting any attention.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The report of the Comptroller of the Currency reviews at length the working of the National Banking system since its inauguration.

Of the whole amount of circulation appropriated by Congress, $342,000,000 have been issued, and a balance of $12,000,000 promised to associations that have filed their applications and taken preliminary steps toward organizing as National Banks.

The Comptroller considers that part of the recent act which calls for the redistribution of $25,000,000 in currency, by withdrawing that amount from the Middle and Eastern States, and giving it to the South and West, as impracticable, and recommends its repeal; and also that an amendment be made in lieu thereof, providing for the issue of $5,000,000 bank circulation annually for the next five years, to meet the wants of such States as have not had their full proportion.

He is opposed to any change in the law in reference to the reserve which banks are required to hold, and shows by statistical tables that a law which has become a rule with all cautiously-managed banks should not be hastily repealed. He suggests, however, that it would be to the interest of banks to keep a larger proportion of their reserve in their own hands, instead of placing it on deposit with city bonds, and points out the way by which this end may be accomplished to the general benefit.

Congress is informed of various complaints which have been made of usurious transactions, and the Comptroller incidentally suggests the propriety of the repeal of all usury laws, so far as they apply to the National Banks.

Full information is given in relation to banks which have failed, showing the average dividend upon the aggregate of claims proved, which amounts to about 86 per cent,—leaving 14 per cent, which the law provides shall be assessed upon shareholders.

The locking up of greenbacks in New York City is referred to, and attention called to the resolution passed by the Clearing House; and the belief expressed that its enforcement will do more to prevent such illegitimate transactions among banks than any legislation by Congress.

A table is given showing the total amount of coin held by all the National Banks, together with the amount of gold, Treasury notes, checks payable in specie, and coin held by banks in New York City, stated separately.

Amendments to the act are suggested as follows: The organization of banks without circulation, upon the deposit of $10,000 in United States bonds, instead of one-third of the capital; the imposing of a penalty on, and withholding of interest from, banks whose capital is impaired, and who refuse to go into liquidation under Section 42 of the act; to prevent the circulation of shinplasters by railroads and other corporations of the South; defining more fully the duties of the Comptroller and Receiver in the final closing of insolvent banks; and an amendment permitting banks to loan 10 per cent on capital and surplus. The proportion of taxation is believed to be much greater than upon other property.

Full statistical tables are given, exhibiting the amount of dividends and earnings of National Banks for the last four years. The ratio of net earnings of the National Banks of the country to capital and surplus, without making allowance for bad debts, is about 10 per cent annually, and the ratio of dividends to capital and surplus is less than 4½ per cent.

The appendix will contain much new statistical information in reference to the kind of funds held as reserve by banks, and their net profits; also, comparative tables showing the amount of authorized circulation, together with population and wealth in 1870, circulation *per capita*, the ratio of circulation to wealth, to capital, and to deposits, under the present system, and under the State banking system in the year 1862.

The importance of frequent examinations by competent and courteous examiners is stated, and a small appropriation is asked to defray the expenses of special examinations, in order that such investigations may be promptly made, as may be considered expedient for the protection of creditors. Increased compensation for gentlemen holding responsible positions in office is also urged.

ALL SAFE.

Arrival of the "Arizona" at San Francisco.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The Arizona, Constitution, and Saranac reached their moorings at 3:30 this afternoon. All well on board. The accident to the Arizona occurred Oct. 27, at 2:20 p. m. The piston parted, the main steam crosshead went through the lower head-cylinder and part of the condenser. No one was injured, notwithstanding the great escape of steam. The sails were set, but there was no wind. The second officer and a boat's crew were despatched to Acapulco. The steamer drifted away from land till Nov. 1, when the Company's steamer Salvador was signalled. She took the steamer in tow, picked up the second officer, and went on to Acapulco, which she reached Nov. 3, at 3:30 p. m. On Nov. 11 the Constitution came alongside, transferred the passengers, and towed her to San Francisco, the Saranac convoying.

SPRINGFIELD.

Insurance Matters—Incorporations.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 23.—The Western Assurance Company, of Toronto, Canada, having deposited $200,000 with the Auditor, and complied with the requirements of the Insurance law, was, to-day, licensed to do business in this State.

The Franklin Insurance Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., filed its annual statement in the office of the Auditor, to-day, and received permission to do business in this State.

The following organizations received permission, to-day, to open books for subscriptions to their capital stock: The Sheridan Pickling and Fruit Company, of LaSalle, capital stock, $50,-000; The Cuba Coal Company, of Fulton County, capital stock, $100,000.

Boston Items.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—Before the adjournment of the National Academy of Science to-day, Professor Pierce presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed upon memorializing Congress concerning action on scientific subjects, which shall tend to elevate the nation.

Professor Agassiz supported the resolution, and it was adopted unanimously.

The Citizens' Relief Fund amounts to $102,-000, and the Harvard College Fund to $82,500.

The proprietors of the *Herald* contributed $1,000 to the Citizens' Relief Fund and $1,000 for families of killed and disabled firemen.

The Coliseum Building was sold at auction today for $10,500.

Obituary.

LONDON, Nov 23.—Sir John Browring died yesterday. He was formerly a member of Parliament, British Minister to China, and editor of the *Westminster Review*.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Nov. 23.—The *Argus* this morning announces the death of Captain Joseph Throckmorton, of the United States steamer Montana, engaged in the river improvement here. He was a Captain on the Mississippi River since 1827, had a large acquaintance, and was an excellent man, and his death is much regretted by all engaged in the Mississippi navigation. His age was 72. The remains go to St. Louis to-night for interment.

Death on the Rail.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 23.—John Burk, a laborer on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, was run over and killed by a freight train, near the depot, this morning.

A Murderer to be Hanged.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—James McElhany, convicted of the murder of his wife, has been sentenced to be hanged.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—It is known that President Thiers indorses the plan lately proposed by the Committee of the Left Center for the formation of a second Chamber of the National Legislature. He also favors some definite settlement of the relations between the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government. As to questions of general policy in the internal affairs of the Republic, Thiers adheres to the conservative ground taken in his recent message.

There was no discussion of national questions in the Assembly yesterday. Nothing is known of the discussions of the Committee to draft resolutions in reply to the President's message. Thiers stated his views very fully at the session yesterday, and after his withdrawal the committee held a private conference for the consideration of points of his statement.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—A despatch from Brest reports that the steamship Washington, for New York, is detained, because of the heavy gale prevailing outside.

The bill providing for the restoration to the Orleans family of their property, confiscated in 1852, has passed to a second reading in the National Assembly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 23.—The municipal election is holding here to-day, and troops are stationed, trouble being apprehended.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—O'Leary, one of the leaders of the recent Hyde Park demonstration in favor of the release of the Fenian prisoners, made application to-day to Justice Quain for a withdrawal of a summons to appear for examination, as the charge against him had been abandoned, and the summons for six other persons to present themselves for trial had been withdrawn. O'Leary stated he contemplated emigrating to America, where his prospects would be injured should the summons remain in existence.

Justice Quain, in reply, assured him he would not be reproached in America for his acts here, but was more likely to be regarded as a martyr and be given public dinners and other honors. The Justice then refused to grant the application.

Gales continue in the English Channel, and have been very destructive in the vicinity of Devonport. Her Majesty's transport steamer Himalaya arrived there with a loss of eight of her crew.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A later despatch from Devonport says that while the boat belonging to the Himalaya was making the shore in a heavy sea, it was capsized, and ten seamen drowned.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A report was current here that King Amadeus was dead, but a despatch from Madrid says that he is better.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—Rear Admiral James Alden, United States Navy, was present yesterday at a review of the garrison of Madrid. Subsequently the Admiral and a number of officers of the American squadron, accompanied by the United States Minister, General Sickles, went on a visit to the engineer and artillery barracks, and lunched with the officers. Among the toasts given was prosperity to the great American Republic, in reply to which the past was invoked to show that Spain, in the time of Charles III. gave aid and assistance in the conquest of American independence.

The Admiral gave the toast: "The King of the Spaniards," and, in his remarks, expressed a desire for closer and more intimate relations between the two countries.

In the evening, General Sickles gave a dinner, which was attended by a large number of the most eminent Spaniards.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Nov. 23.—The Mexican Investigation Committee has issued a notice containing the following: "All persons in Mexican territory who have suffered any attack upon their persons or property since the 2d of February, 1848, of whatever kind, which may have originated from invasions or incursions of individuals proceeding from the United States, or from individuals at the time residing in Mexican territory, but who afterward obtained protection in the territory of the United States, may present their claims for the damages so incurred. It being the object of the Commissioner to form a complete judgment of the question, complete impartiality will govern its conduct, and being governed solely by the principles of the strictest justice, it invites persons residing in the United States or owning property therein, and who may believe they have a right to complain of robbers or depredations committed by bands organized in Mexican territory, to present their complaints to the Committee with the necessary proofs.

Residents in Mexican territory are solicited to present themselves before the Commissioners in order to have all the necessary means and facilities of knowing what has occurred, that the evils that are said to have been committed on both frontiers may be repaired and prevented in the future. The investigation will evidently take a wide range, and will include all the filibustering on this frontier since the Mexican War.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—Ice is rapidly forming on the St. Lawrence and on the canals. The steamer for Quebec left last night on the last trip this season. Despatches from Port Colborne and South Bay announce heavy gales prevailing and the detention of many vessels.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A Havana despatch announces that Mahlon Chance has returned to Nassau and reassumed his position as Consul at that port.

Nine miles of the stockade on Ross Island, Cuba, has been constructed. The whole length of the stockade will be 60 miles.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

There are seven hundred Japanese students in the schools and colleges of America.

—Olympia, W. T., claims a population of 3,500. At the recent election it polled 815 votes.

—Memphis had received of the cotton crop of 1872, up to the 18th instant, 104,878 bales.

—One or two off-hand hangings are greatly needed in Georgia to stop the cotton-gin burning business.

—The assessors have credited Milwaukee with 1,277 pianos and melodeons at an aggregate valuation of $241,358.

—It is reported that the location of the Lent-Harpending diamond fields is near the boundary line between Colorado, Wyoming and Utah.

—During the month of October there were 899,950 bushels of wheat transferred from the Southern Minnesota Railroad to La Crosse, and shipped to Milwaukee.

—Only two Southern editors have been shot during the past year, which fact moves the Augusta *Chronicle* to wonder if Southern journalism is not moving backward.

—The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company have decided not to erect a new depot at Janesville at present, but will occupy the Chicago & Northwestern Railway building when completed.

—A young man who went West from Danbury a few months ago has sent only one letter home. It came Friday. It said: "Send me a wig." And his fond parents don't know whether he is scalped or married.—*Danbury News.*

—The manufacture of wooden bowls at St. John's, Mich., has become quite an important interest, and one establishment is doing a business of $200,000 a year. Their factory supports from 60 to 80 persons constantly.

—Mr. Masonheimer, of Carroll County, Md., fired a pistol for the sake of the amusement of frightening two ladies with whom he was in company. He had his fun and something more —he shot his friend Mr. Hesson, who will probably die.

—The returns to the New Orleans Exchange show that 70 per cent. of the cotton has been picked, showing an increase of 20 to 30 per cent. greater in the several States than at this time last year.

—Miss Anna B. Williams, assistant teacher in the young ladies' high school at New London, Ct., was recently found dead in her bed from an overdose of chloroform taken to allay intense pain from neuralgia.

—A jury of Muscogee County, Ga., gave Allen Andrews, a respectable old colored gentleman, a verdict of $591 damages against the Western Railroad, for breaking one of his legs. Who says a negro can't get his rights in Georgia?

—The Newfoundland Telegraph Company, it is reported, have decided on abandoning their land lines and sending all messages by a cable recently laid from Placentia via St. Pierre to Sidney. This will vitiate their charter, and it will probably be disallowed by the Government.

—The Treasurer of the fund for adorning Printing-House Square, New York, with a statue of Our Later Franklin, reports that the subscriptions to date foot up $17,000, and that $13,000 more must be forthcoming before the sculptor begins work.

—On or about Dec. 1, the West Wisconsin Railway will be completed from St. Paul, Minn., to Elroy, Wis., connecting at the latter point with the Wisconsin and Madison Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, thereby forming a direct all-rail route between Chicago and St. Paul.

—At a meeting of the Trustees of Buchtel College, in Akron, Ohio, Tuesday, [illegible] the late Rev. George Messenger [illegible] 000 to endow the chair of Mental Philosophy. A gentleman of Spring[illegible] has agreed to endow another chair [illegible] same amount, and a lady of Akron [illegible] same. Rev. A. Wilson was elected [illegible] place of the deceased Rev. Mr. M[illegible]

—A man wanting to stop at Green[illegible] Rome, N. Y., was bound to do so, [illegible] ing he was on the special train, [illegible] formed that the train would give G[illegible] ner's the go-by at the rate of forty-[illegible] hour. The fellow jumped, and soon [illegible] missing. The conductor telegraphed [illegible] Syracuse concerning the desperate [illegible] and learned that he only suffered a [illegible] and two ribs by being hurled into the [illegible]

—The "fire fiend" is hard to head [illegible] cago had wood and a stone supposed [illegible] kerosene. Boston felt safe because [illegible] granite. After those burned the sugg[illegible] made that iron shutters to every wind[illegible] missing link. In Brooklyn, Monday, [illegible] a great warehouse got the advantage [illegible] there were iron shutters through which [illegible] of water could not be forced. The build[illegible] regarded as fire-proof; but part of the [illegible] intended to make it fire-proof aided [illegible] struction. So we go.—*Hartford (Ct.) P*[illegible]

—The Chicago & Northwestern Railway [illegible] pany has had a party of about thirty [illegible] gaged for several months past in explori[illegible] lands lying between Menominee and E[illegible] Recent reports from the party show the [illegible] ery of several large tracts of very supe[illegible] ore, situated in the midst of a finely [illegible] country. The prospects now are that [illegible] tracts of as pure iron ore will be found [illegible] nominee as have been found anywhere [illegible] borders of Lake Superior; but they will [illegible] advantage over the latter of being situat[illegible] country where the ores can be smelted [illegible] paratively small expense.

—Mr. Seward's house at Auburn is fill[illegible] singular testimonials of regard and es[illegible] every quarter of the world, which w[illegible] sented to him after his retirement to [illegible] life. There are specimens of ore from [illegible] mines; specimens from the young Ar[illegible] of Mexico; walking-sticks and snuff-[illegible] the four corners of the globe. But the [illegible] rious present is a gorgeous silk [illegible] China, such as the men of rank have b[illegible] fore them in processions, with the p[illegible] Mr. Seward in the centre, his son's [illegible] at the top, and around the border a [illegible] crowd of hypothetical ancestors.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Completed to Missouri River, [illegible]ing a Few Miles of Track-La[illegible]

From the St. Paul Pioneer, No[illegible]

It has been recently intimated by the [illegible] of the Northern Pacific Railroad that [illegible] of construction is not completed to the [illegible] River to this date, notwithstanding the [illegible] the financial agents of the Company, [illegible] weeks ago, both in the United States [illegible] rope, that the road would be fully com[illegible] the Missouri River by the 1st of Nove[illegible] is further intimated in the same quar[illegible] want of means, and the early closing [illegible] excavation by the drifting snows, has [illegible] cause. We deeply regret such wanton [illegible] sentations, calculated only to obstruct [illegible] cial operations of this great enterprise, [illegible] to benefit some others of much less im[illegible]

The Northern Pacific Company were [illegible] both by Messrs. Payson, Canda & Co., [illegible] contractors, as well as by its own agen[illegible] field, who had direction of the constr[illegible] of the Dakota division, that the work [illegible] subdivision, including the laying of [illegible] would be completed by the 2d of Oct[illegible] the necessary force was engaged to acc[illegible] the work. When these reports were [illegible] the authorities in New York, in the [illegible] September, the entire earthwork had b[illegible] pleted, and track-laying was progressi[illegible] rate of two miles and a half per day [illegible] rate of progress, there being a certain [illegible] of miles of track and a certain number of [illegible] to build, with a full force of experienc[illegible] ers engaged on each character of work, [illegible] easy problem to calculate the exact nu[illegible] days required to complete the work [illegible] stated above, was reported according.

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The track has reached a point 12 mil[illegible] from the river, and if not completed [illegible] can readily be done in eight or nine d[illegible] spring, and thus be in ample time to [illegible] opening of navigation on the Upper [illegible] River.

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In conclusion, it may be proper to [illegible] the N. P. Co. has built on its main line [illegible] miles of first-class railroad in four [illegible] This affords some idea of the vast [illegible] Company has paid out in a comparative [illegible] time, and also of the energy displayed in [illegible] department of the work. The failure [illegible] few miles of tract, which can be done in [illegible] days, is no cause for abuse of the Comp[illegible]

PERSONAL.

—Ex-Governor Stephen Miller is re-[illegible] the Minnesota Legislature.

—Prof. Kent, of Olivet, Michigan, [illegible] elected President of Knox College.

—Professor Tyndall has not yet [illegible] invitation to visit San Francisco.

—Mr. Hoey, of New York, is coming [illegible] Europe with $200,000 worth of [illegible] furniture.

—Coonlel M. S. Barnes, of Aurora, [illegible] the Galesburg *Free Press*.

—Thomas Archibald, a native of N[illegible] has been appointed a Baron of the [illegible] Court of Exchequer.

—Mr. Ayer, from Buffalo, N. Y., Pri[illegible] the Academy at Cherryfield, has very [illegible] and mysteriously disappeared from that [illegible]

—For Sergeant-at-Arms of the [illegible] Senate: W. D. Hoard, of the Jefferson [illegible] *Union*, late incumbent; John Hicks, of [illegible] kosh *Northwestern*; and Captain Albe[illegible] son, of Portage.

—M. D. Woodford, for many years at [illegible] of the telegraphic department of the [illegible] Central Railroad, has just accepted the [illegible] ment of Assistant General Superintende[illegible] Great Western Railway, to have his h[illegible] ters at Windsor.

—Galusha A. Grow, President of the [illegible] & Great Northern Railroad of Texas, [illegible] elected President of the International [illegible] Both are hereafter to be operated as [illegible] under the management of Mr. Grow. At [illegible] ent the two roads have 375 miles in [illegible] der, mainly built by New York capitalists.

—Three California Governors have [illegible] eight are living. The deceased are [illegible] Bigler, and Johnson. The living are [illegible] San Francisco; Weller, in New [illegible] Latham, in San Francisco; Downey [illegible] in Los Angeles; Stanford, in Sacram[illegible] Low, in China; Haight, in San Francisco [illegible] Dougal and Downey were not elected Gover[illegible] but succeeded respectively Burnett and Lat[illegible]

North American Bee-Keepers' A[illegible]ciation.

The next session of this Society will be [illegible] in Indianapolis, Dec. 4, 5, and 6, next. At [illegible] of the last two annual meetings, fourteen St[illegible] besides Canada and some Territories, were [illegible] resented, and the indications are favorable [illegible] a large and interesting meeting at the co[illegible] session. Prominent apiarians (including [illegible] eral ladies) from all parts of the country [illegible] be present to give energy and interest to [illegible] proceedings.

The following roads will return all [illegible] free, who have paid full fare on [illegible] I. B. & W. R. R. from [illegible] to Indianapolis. Ft. W. M. & C. [illegible] from Fort Wayne to Connersville—Pe[illegible] round trip tickets at all stations. C. & I. [illegible] from Cincinnati to Indianapolis—Round [illegible] tickets sold at all stations. I. C. & L. [illegible] Cincinnati to Lafayette—Round trip tick[illegible] Lawrenceburg, Greensburg, Shelbyville, [illegible] Cincinnati, Colfax, Lafayette, Lebanon, and Zion[illegible] C., C., C. & I. R. R., from Cleveland to [illegible] anapolis—and I. & St. L. R. R., from St. [illegible] to Indianapolis (same line)—One-fifth [illegible] turning. St. L., V. T. H. I. R. R., anoth[illegible] from St. Louis to Indianapolis—One-fifth [illegible] returning. The Porter House, Revere [illegible] and Palmer House, in Indianapolis, will [illegible] members at reduced rates.

For further particulars address the Se[illegible] H. A. King, 14 Murray street, New Y[illegible]

[N]EW YORK.

[...]f Writing at Home and [...]—No Purely Literary Men [...] the Metropolis.

[...]s a Keeper of Engagements [...]-Blooded Murder Rendered Safe.

[...] an Iceberg—Juliet as a Pretty Woman.

Original Publication.

[Fro]m Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1872.

[...]ardly be thought that, even in the [...] this Continent, there are no men [...] literature strictly as a profession. It [...] they object to them, practically, [...] depend on it. It may be a luxury; [...] necessity. To live, unless they [...]d independence otherwise, they [...] course to some regular business,— [...]ore directly meeting public wants [...] public interests, more closely iden[...] [...]e events of the day and the hour.

AUTHORSHIP ELSEWHERE.

[...]t Boston, a few authors seem to [...] pen; but this is rather in seeming [...] Longfellow has long been in com[...] [...]mstances apart from his labors; [...]ost wealthy by inheritance; Whittier [...]rm, and subsists in Spartan simplic[...] [...]n lives plainly and frugally; Holmes [...]means; Whipple is the literary re[...] [...]ewspaper; and so with the rest. [...] many persons of both sexes de[...] [...]ature, though not few have Govern[...] [...]ns, or hold the editorial chairs of [...]

[...] where the newspaper, in any true [...] not exist, nearly all the literary [...]nected with the press as story-[...] [...]iewers, or critics. They are not [...] they are simply literary men em[...] [...]ewspapers which have no news. [...] Berlin, and other leading capitals, [...]s followers, but few devotees, for [...]hat she starves her devotees, and [...]ollowers if they came too near. The [...]thors usually have places in Univer[...] [...]ssions in law, medicine, or some [...] aid them in keeping the wolf from [...]n fact, all the world over, the au[...] [...]ained by other agencies than an[...] [...] financially a poor devil, and is [...]p himself, if not to bread, at least [...]ough other sources.

AUTHORSHIP HERE.

[...]k is not materially different from [...] in this regard; and yet it is a [...] that literature is not self-sustain[...] [...] where are so many rewards and so [...]unities for every sort of activity. [...]g our literary men is entirely such? [...]en Bryant writes poems and trans[...] [...]" because, having been for nearly [...]ions the principal owner of the [...], he acquired the means to insure [...]ke Godwin made his pecuniary in[...] [...] also by his interest in the *Post*. [...]ncy gained by Bayard Taylor comes [...] his stockholdership in the *Tribune*. [...]lland, now editor and part owner of [...]*onthly*, got his start in life by his [...]e Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*. [...]y author ever accumulates any [...] who earns a livelihood must look [...]nalism or something else. William [...] author of "Nothing to Wear," and [...] is a lawyer; so is Richard B. Kim[...] [...] of "St. Leger." Richard Grant [...]man Melville, and Louis Gaylord [...]ccupants of desks in the Custom [...]ard Henry Stoddard has a clerk[...] Department of Public Docks. Ed[...] [...]ce Stedman is a stock-broker; E. [...] the archeologist, is the editor of [...]'s *Illustrated News*; George Wil[...] [...] is the leader-writer of *Harper's* [...] "Easy Chair" of the *Monthly*, and [...]chelor" of the *Bazar*. So I might [...]how that every man of literary rep[...] [...]e city owes his subsistence neither [...]tion nor his writing talent.

[TH]E WOES OF LECTURERS.

[...]bserved that James Redpath, of the [...]um Bureau, recently vented his in[...] [...]gainst Bret Harte, because the ec[...] [...]or had failed to lecture in that [...] certain evening, as he had [...]ed to do. Mr. Redpath seems to [...]nion that lecturers, and even men [...]e rare geniuses, are bound to keep [...]ments; forgetting that punctual[...] [...]r virtue, which the commonest men [...]practice. [...]e use of thinking oneself a genius [...]d accountable to ordinary rules and [...]

[...]e between Mr. Harte and Mr. Red[...] [...] understand it, that the latter made [...] engagements for the lecturer at [...] the figure agreed upon between [...]engagements under the rate were [...] towns lying directly on [...] which the manager [...]n thought the "Heathen Chinee" [...] to accept, and which it is common [...] to make. Mr. Harte took excep[...] [...]arrangement, considering that his [...] undervalued thereby, and, so con[...] [...]dered all his engagements made [...]Mr. Redpath to be cancelled. This [...] too late, in the judgment of the [...] lecturer was held to the original [...] the contract duly broken. [...]s very angry with Mr. Harte, [...] equally irate with Mr. Redpath, [...]f one another in terms by no [...]mentary, and legal measures are [...] result of the quarrel. They may, [...]e recourse to that desparate [...]-writing.

[B]RET HARTE.

[...], is determined to prove that he [...]ricities of genius at least. He is [...] an habitual violator of all sorts of [...] whether social or literary, and to [...]ncapable of doing anything at the [...] There are those who say that [...] written a line of the lecture he [...] a week ago; that magazine-arti[...] [...] to be published last month are [...] brain; and that the play [...] have completed ere this [...] Fifth Avenue Theatre, remains [...] outline. If this be true, it is ex[...] [...]ate for Mr. Harte that he is a [...] wealth, and therefore abundantly [...] money goes, to despise publishers, [...] the absurdity of keeping an [...] If he should have happened to be [...] debt, he would be one of the un[...] [...]tals to take the course which is a[...] [...]his; but, with riches and genius, [...] and undisturbed self-consciousness, [...]n't a fellow obey his own whims, [...]ustice and the feelings of others? [...]een having, as you are aware,

[AN]OTHER DELIBERATE MURDER,

[...]y a brutal husband in the name of [...]nor. The whole secret of the kil[...] [...]ony O'Neill by James C. King seems [...] the former had been a witness of the [...]lity to his wife, and was willing to [...] fact in Court. King had learned [...] precedents that it is entirely safe [...]band to murder any man, if he pre[...] [...]ve that the selected victim has in[...] [...] his domesticity. Consequently, [...] O'Neill to have been his wife's [...] when he had a good opportunity, [...]nd the poor fellow, and in the most [...] cold-blooded manner, shot him [...]

[...]ost time that some method should [...] to stop these infamous assassina[...] [...] as stands now, the life of any [...] in the hands of any villain and [...] feels an inclination to charge the [...] with invading his marital rights. [...] arguers—and Courts have seemed [...] that a murderous husband needs [...]eve he has been wronged, whether [...] ground for his belief or not. [...] suppose there must be an end [...] these roaring legal farces, and [...] burlesques of justice might ulti[...] [...] even in New York. [...] a few days since that a notorious [...] in all probability, had shot his own [...]ately murdered an entirely inno[...] [...] two previous attempts, on the [...] his victim had slain his relative. [...] cap the climax, the assassin had [...] assurance to tell an interviewing [...] he loved and trusted in the Lord; [...]ved in a future state; and that he

College, in Akron, Ohio, Tuesday, the ... the late Rev. George Messenger donated ...000 to endow the chair of Mental ... Philosophy. A gentleman of Spring... has agreed to endow another chair ... same amount, and a lady of Akron ... same. Rev. A. Wilson was elected ... place of the deceased Rev. Mr. Messenger.

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—Mr. Seward's house at Auburn is filled with singular testimonials of regard and esteem from every quarter of the world, which were presented to him after his retirement to private life. There are specimens of ore from ... mines; specimens from the young Art ... of Mexico; walking-sticks and snuff-boxes from the four corners of the globe. But the most curious present is a gorgeous silk banner from China, such as the men of rank have borne before them in processions, with the portrait of Mr. Seward in the centre, his son's ... at the top, and around the border a great crowd of hypothetical ancestors.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Completed to Missouri River, Except ing a Few Miles of Track-Laying.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, Nov. 21.

It has been recently intimated by the ... of the Northern Pacific Railroad that the ... of construction is not completed to the Missouri River to this date, notwithstanding the ... the financial agents of the Company, made ... weeks ago, both in the United States and ... rope, that the road would be fully completed to the Missouri River by the 1st of November. It is further intimated in the same quarter ... want of means, and the early closing up of ... excavation by the drifting snows, has been ... cause. We deeply regret such wanton misrepre... sensations, calculated only to obstruct the financial operations of this great enterprise, ... to benefit some others of much less importance.

The Northern Pacific Company were ... both by Messrs. Payson, Canda & Co., the contractors, as well as by its own agents in the field, who had direction of the construction of the Dakota division, that the work ... subdivision, including the laying of ... would be completed by the 22d of October ... the necessary forces were engaged to accomplish the work. When these reports were ... the authorities in New York, in the ... September, the entire earthwork had been ... pleted, and track-laying was progressing at the rate of two miles and a half per day. ... rate of progress, there being a certain ... of miles of track and a certain number of ... to build, with a full force of experienced ... ers engaged on each character of work, it was an easy problem to calculate the exact number of days required to complete the work ... stated above, was reported accordingly.

The bridge contractors, Messrs. E. Sw... & Co., were subjected to thirteen days ... included in the months of August and Sep... ber, in their department of bridge ... from want of bridge material. It is ... that this delay was unforeseen by all ... concerned, and consequently no blame ... tach either to Payson & Co. or W. E. ... Co. But the delay of the track, caused by want of bridge material, is the true cause of non-completion of the road to this date, and therefore not from want of means and ... has been maliciously intimated.

The track has reached a point 18 miles from the river, and if not completed this ... can readily be done in eight or nine days ... spring, and thus be in ample time to meet the opening of navigation on the Upper ... River.

We understand that negotiations are ... for freighting Government supplies ... Northern Pacific. This will necessitate ... tablishment of a line of steamers at the Missouri Crossing, of some considerable ... as the Government alone will furnish ... carrying trade, besides the already ... growing trade of Montana. These large ... ditional freights, taken in connection with ... large freights going to Montana, together ... the trade on the line of the Northern Pacific ... road must necessarily receive impulse ... opening business of '73, of no ordinary character.

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North American Bee-Keepers' Association.

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For further particulars address the Secretary, H. A. King, 14 Murray street, New York.

NEW YORK.

...of Writing at Home and ... No Purely Literary Men ... the Metropolis.

...as a Keeper of Engagements ...-Blooded Murder Rendered Safe.

...an Iceberg—Juliet as a Pretty Woman.

Original Publication.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New York, Nov. 21, 1872.

...hardly be thought that, even in the ... this Continent, there are no men ... literature strictly as a profession. It ... they object to them, practically, ... depend on it. It may be a luxury; ... necessity. To live, unless they ... independence otherwise, they ... recourse to some regular business,—... more directly meeting public wants ... public interests, more closely identified ... the events of the day and the hour.

AUTHORSHIP ELSEWHERE.

...of Boston, a few authors seem to ... but this is rather in seeming ... Longfellow has long been in comfortable circumstances apart from his labors; ... wealthy by inheritance; Whittier ... and subsists in Spartan simplicity ... lives plainly and frugally; Holmes ... means; Whipple is the literary re... newspaper; and so with the rest. ... many persons of both sexes devote ... literature, though not few have Governments, or hold the editorial chairs of ...

...where the newspaper, in any true ... not exist, nearly all the literary ... connected with the press as story-... reviewers, or critics. They are not ... they are simply literary men employed on newspapers which have no news. ... Berlin, and other leading capitals, ... followers, but few devotees, for ... that she starves her devotees, and ... followers if they came too near. The ... others usually have places in Universities, ... sessions in law, medicine, or some ... aid them in keeping the wolf from ... in fact, all the world over, the au... tained by other agencies than au... financially a poor devil, and is ... himself, if not to bread, at least ... through other sources.

AUTHORSHIP HERE.

...is not materially different from ... in this regard; and yet it is a ... that literature is not self-sustaining ... where are so many rewards and so ... unities for every sort of activity. ... our literary men is entirely such? ... Bryant writes poems and translates ... because, having been for nearly ... the principal owner of the ... he acquired the means to insure ... Godwin made his pecuniary in... also by his interest in the *Post*. ... gained by Bayard Taylor comes ... his stockholdership in the *Tribune*; ... Holland, now editor and part owner of ... *Monthly*, got his start in life by his ... the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*. ... author ever accumulates any ... who earns a livelihood must look ... journalism or something else. William ... author of "Nothing to Wear," and ... is a lawyer; so is Richard B. Kimball of "St. Leger." Richard Grant ... man Melville, and Louis Gaylord ... occupants of desks in the Custom ... Henry Stoddard has a clerk... Department of Public Docks. Edmund Stedman is a stock-broker; E. ... the archæologist, is the editor of ... *'s Illustrated News*; George William ... is the leader-writer of *Harper's* ... "Easy Chair" of the *Monthly*, and ... scholar of the *Bazar*. So I might ... show that every man of literary reputation ... the city owes his subsistence neither ... ion nor his writing talent.

THE WOES OF LECTURERS.

...observed that James Redpath, of the ... Bureau, recently vented his indignation against Bret Harte, because the ... had failed to lecture in that ... certain evening, as he had ... to do. Mr. Redpath seems to ... opinion that lecturers, and even men ... rare geniuses, are bound to keep ... engagements; forgetting that punctuality ... virtue, which the commonest men ... practice. ... use of thinking oneself a genius ... accountable to ordinary rules and ...

...between Mr. Harte and Mr. Redpath ... understand it, that the latter made ... engagements for the lecturer at ... figure agreed upon between ... engagements under the rate were ... towns lying directly on ... which the manager ... thought the "Heathen Chinee" ... to accept, and which it is common ... to make. Mr. Harte took exception ... arrangement, considering that his ... undervalued thereby, and, in concert ... all his engagements made ... Mr. Redpath to be cancelled. This ... too late, in the judgment of the ... lecturer was held to the original ... the contract duly broken. ... is very angry with Mr. Harte, ... is equally irate with Mr. Redpath, ... one another in terms by no ... mentary, and legal measures are ... result of the quarrel. They may, ... recourse to that desperate ... writing.

BRET HARTE

...is determined to prove that he ... eccentricities of genius at least. He is ... an habitual violator of all sorts of ... whether social or literary, and to ... incapable of doing anything at the ... There are those who say that ... written a line of the lecture he ... a week ago; that magazine-arti... to be published last month are ... brain; and that the play ... have completed ere this ... Fifth Avenue Theatre, remains ... notice. If this be true, it is ex... cusats for Mr. Harte that he is a ... wealth, and therefore abundantly ... money goes, to despise publishers, ... the absurdity of keeping an ... If he should have happened to be ... doubt, he would be one of the un... mortals to take the course which is ... his; but, with riches and genius, ... and undisturbed self-consciousness, ... a fellow obey his own whims, ... justice and the feelings of others? ... been having, as you are aware, ...

ANOTHER DELIBERATE MURDER,

...by a brutal husband in the name of ... honor. The whole secret of the killing of O'Neill by James C. King seems ... the former had been a witness of the ... to his wife, and was willing to ... fact in Court. King had learned ... precedents that it is entirely safe ... to murder any man, if he pre... that the selected victim has in... his domesticity. Consequently, ... O'Neill to have been his wife's ... he had a good opportunity, ... the poor fellow, and in the most ... cold-blooded manner, shot him ...

...time that some method should ... to stop these infamous assassina... as stands now, the life of any ... in the hands of any villain and ... has an inclination to charge the ... with invading his marital rights. ... and Courts have seemed ... that a murderous husband needs ... he has been wronged, whether ... ground for his belief or not. ... suppose there must be an end ... to these roaring legal farces, and ... burlesque of justice might ulti... seen in New York. ... a few days since that a notorious ... in all probability, had shot his own ... murdered an entirely inno... ... previous attempts, on the ... victim had slain his relative. ... up the climax, the assassin had ... assurance to tell an interviewing ... he loved and trusted in the Lord; ... in a future state; and that he had the fear of God and wrong-doing ever before his eyes.

WANTED—A ROMEO.

The difficulty of getting a really good actor to take a leading part, even in the finest metropolitan theatre, is shown by the fact that, for the last three months, Edwin Booth has been trying to engage somebody to enact Romeo to Miss Neilson's Juliet. He applied to Lawrence Barrett, Edwin Adams, and several other artists in the line of juvenile tragedy,—all to no purpose. Those applied to had other engagements, or possibly they did not wish to incur the risk of comparison with Booth in the same part. So Mr. Joseph Wheelock, who can hardly be regarded as a Shakspearean artist, was selected through necessity; and he is now doing the fiery and impetuous lover in a style that would do infinite credit to the keeper of an ice-house. His conception is, that the the passionate young Veronese was a hoary mathematician, whose every impulse and emotion had been dead at least fifty years. Actors might well exclaim, in the words of Juliet, "Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo?"—since there is not one in the whole country, Edwin Booth excepted, fitted to the character.

SECURED—A JULIET.

One thing may be said of Miss Neilson's Juliet, which cannot be said of any representative of the part for many a day: she is both young and decidedly pretty. She is not an extraordinary actress; but the graces of her person and manner do much to make up for any artistic defects she may possess.

I have seen so many homely and middle-aged Juliets,—designed by Nature for Meg Merrilies or Azucena,—that I can't help regarding a really fresh and comely woman in the character both as a novelty and a desideratum.

A NEW MAGAZINE,

just issued on an economical basis, solicits from writers all their rejected manuscripts; the editor expressing the belief that their rejection indicates their superiority to what has been accepted. He says he feels confident that this opinion, honestly entertained, will give him the fullest sympathy of the literary class, and render its members his firm and unflinching friends forevermore.

COLSTOUN.

FIRES.

The Cause and Prevention of Fires.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: So much has been said and written in regard to fires, their causes and prevention, that it would seem almost unnecessary, or perhaps useless, to offer any further suggestions on the subject; nevertheless, if your readers are not already surfeited with voluntary advice and opinions, I will venture some further reflections on the causes, and means of prevention, of large fires:

One year ago, or soon after our great fire, I wrote up and published a small pamphlet on this subject. Therein I endeavored to show that we should so construct our buildings that large fires could not occur; and this, not by building what we are accustomed to call fire-proof buildings, in the strict sense of the term, but rather by building all our buildings so that they shall be sufficiently fire-proof to intercept the rapid spread of a fire through them, and, in this way, keep it within the control of the Fire Department.

The fact is undoubtedly known to many, that, in several of the leading commercial cities of England, an attempt was made, some twenty to thirty years since, to build fire-proof warehouses; and the best building talent in the country was employed in the construction of such buildings, of what was then supposed without doubt to be fire-proof materials, namely: stone, brick, and iron; and these buildings, in whose construction—walls, floors, ceilings, and roofs—no wood or other combustible material had a place, were filled with merchandise of an inflammable nature, which took fire by spontaneous combustion, as was believed, and the buildings that contained them melted down like so much wax. These, and other like attempts at fire-proofing buildings, both at home and abroad, prove conclusively that it is next to an impossibility to erect a building that is absolutely fire-proof. Nor, in the opinion of the writer, is it necessary to do so, except for some special purposes. It is, as before stated, far better to build all our buildings so that, if a fire originates in one of them, it will burn but slowly, and, by this means, confine the fire to the building in which it originated.

This is what I advocated one year ago, and I am more than ever convinced that it is the only feasible method of preventing great conflagrations. If I rightly understand it, THE TRIBUNE advocates substantially the same thing.

It is a well-known fact that mortar is a material that is much less injured by heat than iron, and it is for this reason mainly that, in France and Italy, and some other European States, it has come to be an almost universal custom to fill in between wooden joists, studded partitions, rafters of Mansard and other roofs, and such like timber-constructions, with a coarse mortar or concrete; and it is also a fact, well known to those who know anything about it, that a fire can make but slow progress in a floor, partition, or roof that is so constructed.

It may be objected that this filling in process would be too great a dead weight for the timbers to carry; but the ingenuity of the architects would soon devise a way to make it as light as practicable, and the extra expense would be so inconsiderable that property-owners would soon find it cheaper than to have buildings frequently burned.

Modern ingenuity has already devised a method for substantially accomplishing this, by the use of iron laths, and a small amount of mortar; and there are various other methods of more or less merit, which will produce the same results, if people will only avail themselves of them. No wooden joist or rafter will burn so as to help on a conflagration if it is encased in a close compartment, as between the floor above and the ceiling below a tier of joist, providing this inclosure is absolutely air-tight; and this can readily be made so by the use of iron-lath and mortar, or by filling in with mortar or concrete, on the European plan. In the first arrangement, the surroundings might become so hot as to bake or carbonize and convert the joists into charcoal; but they would not blaze and help to burn other inflammable materials, for the very good reason that there would be no supply of oxygen, without which combustion is impossible.

For much the same reason, joists, studs, and rafters that are filled in with concrete flush with their edges, will only burn the edges of the rafters a little, and then go out, or, if they burn out entire, will only do so after a comparatively long space of time, and a fire would spread so slowly that it would rarely or never go beyond the building in which it originated.

This, in my judgment, is the true theory of building, if we would protect ourselves against such disastrous conflagrations as visited our city one year ago and Boston more recently.

Mansard roofs are no doubt fire-traps of the worst kind, but this results largely from the fact that they are so high up that the firemen cannot reach them. As at present constructed, they increase the danger from fires immensely, no doubt; yet it is both possible and practicable to construct them so that they may be comparatively free from danger. Europeans, beside protecting these lumber-piles by the filling-in process, which I have before indicated, are generally careful to carry up stone or brick walls above the roof as frequently as circumstances will admit, and thereby add another protection which we are apt to neglect.

Another source of mischief in case of fire inside a building is the "modern improvement" called elevators. These, however, can be built of, or rather inclosed in a light, hollow brick wall, and be securely closed with iron doors at each floor, and, in this way, be entirely free from any danger by way of communicating fire from one story to another.

Tar and gravel roofs are believed by many to be a source of danger; and, while I do not share in the apprehension that many do regarding them, that danger, if there is any, will be entirely overcome by overlaying the roof-boards under the felt with an inch of mortar; after which barrels of tar, or any other combustible material, may be burned upon it with impunity. Since the great fire, several of my clients have adopted this plan of covering their roofs with mortar, and one of them informed me, a few days since, in consequence of it, he saved one-fourth 1 per cent of insurance, which amounted, in a single year, to more than the cost of covering it.

More than twenty years ago, and before I became a resident of this city, I resorted to this method of covering the floor-linings with an inch of cement mortar before laying the finishing floor; and I have no doubt whatever that, if this process was generally adopted, with the addition of lathing the ceilings with iron lath, extending it entirely out to the walls all around, with such other inexpensive precautionary measures as the good judgment of an architect would suggest to him, it would more than repay the cost by the reduction in insurance risk on the building and its contents.

It is of little use to make one building fire-proof, and surround it with those that will burn before the firemen can reach them. What we want is some inexpensive means of making all our buildings partially fire-proof,—so far so that a fire, if it gets started, will burn so slowly as to be entirely under control. This may be done after the European plan for wood construction, or by some of the cheaper, though perhaps less effectual, methods of semi-fire-proofing which I have pointed out. And, while we may shut our eyes to the necessity until we are overtaken by another conflagration, to which we are just as much exposed as ever, it behooves us to consider whether it is not, after all, better to build a little more thoroughly in this respect, and pay a little less for insurance and the support of so extensive a Fire Department.

The new *Times* building now being erected in this city, though of wooden construction in part, inside, is, nevertheless, made substantially fire-proof on the same general principles which I have herein advocated, although the manner of doing it is quite unlike anything heretofore in use, and, if well executed, will, I have no doubt, prove an entire success. It is to these, or some of these methods, that we must come at last.

G. P. RANDALL, Architect.

MORRISON BLOCK, CHICAGO.

Fire Apparatus.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Since the late great fire in Boston, the public has been agitated anew by a vivid recollection of the Chicago fire, but a little over a year ago, in each of which vast amounts of property were consumed by the flames. A natural inquiry is made by every one, whether or not more property or lives could have been saved if better facilities were given the Fire Department to reach the tops of high buildings with their streams of water. On this point we are reminded of the burning of the Drake-Farwell Block, in 1870, when the fire originated in the loft of the building, burning its way to the basement. Those that saw that fire were of the unanimous opinion that, if water could have been got up to the floor on which the fire started, at the time the engines arrived on the ground, the building could have been saved with but a comparatively slight loss. As it was, the engines were compelled to play their streams upon the outside walls, leaving the fire undisturbed to burn its way to the ground. In addition to the property destroyed, lives were lost in this fire, as well, also, the lives of three brave firemen in the building of Wisdom & Lee, on Canal street, some two years ago, having in discharge of their duty gone to perilous positions. In retiring to safety, they were lost in the dense smoke, and were unable to find a means of escape from the burning building. And more or less lives are lost for that same reason.

It is an established fact, rendered so by necessity, that, when an alarm of fire is given, and the Fire Department reach the fire, the first thing generally done is to break open the doors, and, if the fire is on the upper floors, the firemen run up to where the fire is with their hose. This, under the present order of things, is necessary; but, by opening the doors below, a draft is furnished the flames,—the same as by opening the dampers of a stove,—which, we well know, increases their fury, and renders their subjugation more difficult. After the firemen get up stairs, their retreat is often cut off by the stairs catching fire, for that is the natural course for the draft to take. In this case, they must escape as best they can, either by jumping from a window, or by such other means as are providentially afforded them.

My purpose is to call attention to a recent invention of Mr. Henry A. Richards, of this city, that will obviate all of these difficulties, rendering it an easy matter to get hose to the top of the highest building in one moment's time, as was done on the Hamlin & Hale Building, during the Convention of the National Board of Underwriters in this city this past summer, under the direction of Fire Marshal Williams. The invention consists of an iron shaft, extending either over a single window, or the entire length of the building and on all sides, as may be desired, and secreted in the cornice, entirely hidden from view. Upon this shaft are coiled flexible wire-rope ladders, of sufficient length to reach the ground; in this drum upon which the ladders are coiled is a sheave through which passes a single wire rope, with hooks at each end, which unrolls with the ladder, both ends reaching the ground. To operate this machinery, a box similar to the fire-alarm boxes is placed in any part of the building, on the outside, where a policeman can have access (fire-alarm box-keys fitting their boxes), or in the office of a hotel. When an alarm of fire is given, the box is opened, and the lever presenting itself is pulled. This releases the brake that holds the shaft, and the ladders descend slowly in front of every window in the house; so that, in case of fire, the occupant of a room in the eighth-story of the building may step from his windows on to the ladder, with his back to the wall, and descend in safety to the ground. The Fire Department arrives upon the ground; one end of the wire-rope is hooked on to the hose and the other to the hose-cart, and the horse led off, and, in less than one moment's time, the hose is on the top of the house; the firemen ascend the ladder to the roof, or to either story, as the case may require, and play their stream on the fire, without waste of time or water. And this may be done from the outside of the building, without opening a door or a window on the ground floor. The ladder remains intact and serviceable as long as the walls stand.

For saving life and valuables this machine is especially adapted. As the ladder and shaft will sustain a weight of from 7,000 to 50,000 pounds, anything from a piano to the smallest article can be lowered upon it. In hotels, or buildings occupied for offices or sleeping rooms, a stout web-strap is provided to be strapped around the breast, under the arms,—of an invalid or a timid person, unwilling to descend the ladder, to which is fastened one of the hooks in the end of the hose elevator,—while the other is held and controlled by parties on the ground below.

So much in explanation of an invention which has just come into use this present summer. It is used in this city by the Gardner House, and Hamlin, Hale & Co., while other hotels expect to use it when far enough completed.

This communication is called forth by noticing a letter published in your issue of the 18th inst., from Mr. F. W. Huxman, in which he speaks of the well-drilled Fire Departments in European cities, where the "Pompiers" are, by their peculiar skill, able to climb to the roof of an eight-story building from the outside of the building. It is hardly to be supposed that with all of the bravery and skill of our American firemen, they will ever acquire sufficient dexterity to scale, from the outside, such a building as Field & Leiter's, or any other building, without the assistance of a ladder of some kind. This invention is always ready for use, at a moment's notice, in any of the ways described. Mr. Henry A. Richards is a member of the firm of Richards, Norris & Co., in this city, who will cheerfully furnish parties with any desired information concerning his invention.

E.

THE O'NEILL MURDER.

Evidence of Mrs. O'Neill—Her Solemn Denunciation of the Murderer of Her Husband—Scenes in the Court Room.

From the New York Herald, Nov. 22.

The inquiry into the cause of the death of Anthony F. O'Neill was resumed and concluded yesterday before Coroner Herrman, at the City Hall. It resulted in a verdict by the jury that O'Neill was "deliberately" shot by King. The investigation was commenced shortly after 10 o'clock, and was closed about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It will be seen by a report of the proceedings, as given below, that the evidence was of a very conclusive character, and concentrated with a fatal directness against the prisoner. The first witness was Mrs. O'Neill, the wife of the deceased. Seldom has the opportunity been afforded to any jury to listen to a witness who had so deep a personal interest in the story she related that could with so much clearness, and yet with such an absence of feminine weakness, testify to facts that were fraught with consequences so momentous with a minuteness that resembled a pre-Raphaelite picture she detailed each incident of that fatal staircase scene, and, with tones that were quite reverential and a long way removed from fanaticism, she described the improvised ceremonial that introduced her husband into

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH,

and closed that description by reciting the manner of his death in the simple words, "and then he breathed his last." Her denunciation of the prisoner when she was called upon by the Coroner to formally identify King could not have been surpassed by any tragic actress. Though there was much that was apparently theatrical in it, no idea of stage effect could have been present in the mind of any one who saw it. When the identification was made by Mrs. O'Neill, and King was told by the Coroner to stand up, Mrs. O'Neill drew her crape veil a little on one side, evidently to enable the prisoner to see her face, and then, as King stood apparently unabashed by the ordeal, she made the sign of the cross, and as she made it she said, with a slight tremor, but with a tone of voice that was charmingly musical, and with a deliberateness that seemed to send a hush of solemnity around the Court Room, "In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost," and then raising her index finger, and holding it with a steadiness that showed not the slightest sign of trembling, she said, with a world of feeling in every syllable, "That is the man." She held her finger in that attitude until King had taken his seat, and then, with a marvellous composure, turned her face to the Coroner, as though she were about to ask if there were any more questions, or whether that identification was not sufficient. Mrs. O'Neill shortly afterwards left the witness stand. The wife of the prisoner, Mrs. King, had accompanied Mrs. O'Neill to the Court, and when the latter returned to her seat the woman that was in her asserted itself. The strain of that examination had been borne very bravely, but the reaction had to come, and the moment she took her seat she threw herself on the bosom of Mrs. King and

WEPT BITTERLY.

Mrs. King throughout the inquiry betrayed no emotion. She was evidently battling with great nervous excitement, but she conquered it all the way through. Her unfortunate husband, when he entered the room with his counsel, Mr. Beach, before he took his seat in the chair that had been placed for him in the centre of the Court, looked attentively to the corner where his wife, Mrs. O'Neill, all the witnesses, with their counsel and ex-Judge Fullerton, were sitting; but Mrs. King bestowed no sign of recognition towards him, but held her head steadily away from that part of the Court. Her conduct was precisely the same after her husband had been found guilty by the jury. The police arrangements included the departure from the room of Mrs. O'Neill and the prosecuting party before any other person was allowed to leave. Mrs. King had to pass, leaning on the arm of Judge Fullerton, closely to her husband, but she deigned not one look, and swept past the father of her children as though she had never known him. The evidence of Judge Sutherland was useful, as showing with what coolness King delivered up the revolver. Adams, the stenographer, saw the fatal shot fired, and identified King as the man whom he saw fire it. Testimony so cumulative in its character has seldom been presented in any murder case. There was some little excitement in Court when the

UNEXPECTED TESTIMONY

of Policeman Gilbert was given with regard to the finding of a loaded revolver on the person of the deceased after he was taken lifeless to the station house. This fact, in connection with that which was brought out by Mr. Beach, that the exclamation of Mrs. O'Neill to her husband, "Don't," when he turned round to face his murderer, seemed to point to an intention of O'Neill at that time to draw his revolver. There was no indications of the possible line of defence, with the exception of the request made by Mr. Beach to the Coroner that the photograph said to have been found in the pocketbook of the deceased should be produced for the purpose of identifying the lady whom it represented. It has been stated that that is a photograph of Mrs. O'Neill. Mr. Beach's request seems to throw some doubt upon that supposition. The Coroner declined to comply with the desire of counsel, and deemed that the identification of that portrait was not pertinent to the investigation into the cause of death. The element of jealousy as productive of possible mental derangement is evidently relied upon as

A PLAUSIBLE DEFENCE.

The attitude of King throughout the investigation was manifestly that of a man with an unshrinking nerve. His organization is by no means impervious to excitement, but it is evidently well under control of a powerful will. The details of the murder, so harrowingly told by nearly all the witnesses; the directness of the testimony, that came home to him with a force that he, as a lawyer, must have known how to appreciate—all failed to excite in him any outward indication of feeling. Occasionally his long, bony fingers would play nervously with his mustache, or they would form a resting place for a moment for his head, or he would twirl his soft felt hat around, as if unconscious of what he was doing; but, beyond these signs, there was no indications that he had the slightest realization that he was on the threshold of the valley of the shadow of death, or that he would very shortly be summoned to the presence of that God of whose existence, it is said, he professes to have no belief in.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a conclusive verdict of wilful murder. During that deliberation a lawyer, named Stanley, who defended King when he was on trial for a murder it was alleged he committed when a resident of

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS,

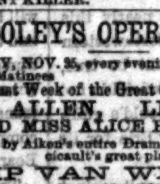
sat by his side, and entered into conversation with the prisoner. The talk was of a very animated kind, and King entered into it with considerable zest. Previous to his removal to the Tombs, on the warrant of the Coroner, he had a short conversation with Mr. Beach and Mr. Vanderpoel, both of whom are his counsel, and he left the room with a steadiness and deliberation that appeared not to know any fear. In the crowd that filled every part of the courtroom, there were many friends of the prisoner and the deceased. Considerable sympathy was expressed for O'Neill, who appears to have been greatly beloved by all who knew him intimately. It appears he was born at Glamorganshire, Wales, on the 8th day of June, 1840, and at the age of eight years came to this country with his parents and settled in Boston, Mass. He was educated as a civil engineer and draughtsman, but about the year 1861 he entered the navy, and was rapidly promoted until he became a Lieutenant, and had command of three different gunboats on the Mississippi, and participated in seventeen engagements, the most important of which was that before the forts below New Orleans. He bore an excellent reputation among his fellow-officers for personal courage.

After the war he resigned from the navy and practiced his profession of civil engineer at Boston Highlands, Mass., where he continued until he received an appointment as freight agent for the Erie Railway Company in October, 1869, which position he held at the time of his death.

His wife says of him: "He was a good man, a kind and faithful husband, and a loving father. He lost his life in saving that of a noble, true-hearted, and much injured woman." She further says that "he never placed his head upon his pillow at night, since his marriage, without offering his soul to God."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

You lie, Villain!



Any physician who now says that Rheumatism can not be cured, simply lies. The wonderful effects of the Centaur Liniment for all flesh, bone, and Muscle ailments upon man and beast, are too well known to admit of question. It destroys swellings, softens stiff joints, soothes pain, makes the lame walk, and the bedridden leap for joy. It is selling as no article ever did sell; and it sells because it does its work every time.

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It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

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Never put mercury into your stomach. The proper place for it is the thermometer or the barometer. There it will inform you of the changes of temperature, or forwarn you of the coming of storms, thus indicating the times and seasons when it is necessary to reinforce the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in order to ward off the ailments which peculiar conditions of the elements produce. When the quicksilver suddenly falls several degrees of Fahrenheit, as it often does at this season, fortify the system against the depressing influence of this sudden abstraction of heat by a dose of the most genial and wholesome of all invigorants. Or if the indicator of your barometer points to stormy, brace up for those damp, driving gales which are sure to search to the very marrow of an untoned organization. Fever and ague, chronic indigestion, violent colics, dysentery, bilious intermittents, rheumatism, and a host of pulmonary complaints, come of such visitations.

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JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

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The proprietors offer for sale the above very valuable property, situated on the triangle formed by the Ohio & Mississippi, Vandalia & Indianapolis, and St. Louis railroads, in East St. Louis. The position of this mill for business and its facilities for procuring iron and coal, render it one of the best, if not the best locations in this part of the country. St. Louis is confessedly now one of the cheapest pig-iron markets in the Union. The cost of transporting pig-iron to this mill is only 20 cents per ton. Coal of the best quality mined in this region is delivered daily in the mill at a cost of 6¼ cents per bushel, or $1.56¼ per ton. An abundant supply of soft water from a never-failing stream that forms one of the boundaries of the mill land; immediate connection with all the railroads of Illinois and the States beyond, and with those of Missouri by a transfer boat, on which loaded cars come into the mill-yard at a cost of 60 cents per ton freight; these form some of the important advantages of this location. The buildings and machinery are in excellent order, with an abundance of business from the neighboring roads, both for re-rolling and new rails. The capacity of the mill is from 400 to 500 tons per week, double turn, and the sole reason for sale is the inability of the owners to give it personal attention. For particulars address

GERRARD B. ALLEN & CO., or ADOLPHUS MEIER & CO., St. Louis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BETTS' NAME IS ON EVERY CAPSULE he makes for the principal merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the Capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornaments, but they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness. MANUFACTORIES: 1 WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, and BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Madison-st., bet. State and Dearborn.

FIFTH & LAST WEEK OF

Maggie Mitchell,

who will appear during the week as

JANE EYRE,

AND

LITTLE BAREFOOT.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings,	Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings,
THANKSGIVING MATINEE,	SATURDAY MATINEE,
JANE EYRE.	LITTLE BAREFOOT.

SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED.

REMEMBER!—Thursday Matinee, Jane Eyre. Saturday Matinee, Little Barefoot.

Next Week—MISS JANE COOMBS will appear as LADY TEAZLE in Sheridan's standard comedy, "SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL," which will be elaborately produced, with entire new costumes, scenery, and appointments. Seats can now be secured.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

TWO POPULAR CONCERTS BY THE

ADELAIDE

PHILLIPPS

TROUPE.

ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, CORNELIA STETSON, ALBERTO VAN RAALTE, SIGNOR FERRANTI, JOHN HOWARD.

TUESDAY NIGHT, UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

THANKSGIVING NIGHT, MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.

POPULAR PRICES.—Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1.00. Holders of Season Tickets admitted.

FOR WEST SIDE CONCERTS—For sale at West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st., and Bell's Drug Store, 465 West Madison-st., corner of Sheldon-st.

FOR SOUTH SIDE CONCERTS—At Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 233 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's, corner Madison and State-sts.

Mrs. Scott Siddons, DECEMBER 2 AND 3.

George MacDonald, DECEMBER 9 AND 10.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

Rubinstein and Wieniawski.

Messrs. Aiken & Lawlor have the honor to announce that they have completed arrangements with Mr. Grau for a SERIES OF FIVE GRAND RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS AND ONE GRAND RUBINSTEIN MATINEE, to be given at Aiken's Theatre, on Monday evening, Dec. 2; Tuesday evening, Dec. 3; Wednesday evening, Dec. 4; Thursday evening, Dec. 5; Friday evening, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 7, on which occasions

ANTON RUBINSTEIN,

the greatest living pianist, and one of the greatest musical thinkers of the age, will make his first and only appearance in Chicago, with an ensemble of eminent artists, including HENRI WIENIAWSKI, the world-renowned violin virtuoso, and regarded as the only rival to the "Memory of Paganini." Mdlle. Louise Liebhart, the celebrated London Soprano; Mdlle. Louise Ormeny, the favorite contralto; Mons. L. Rembielinski, accompanist. Secured seats, $2 and $2.50, according to location. Sale of seats to commence on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at Box Office of the theatre.

Steinway's pianos are used at all Rubinstein Concerts.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Reappearance of the great J. H. MILBOURN. Great success of the laughable sketch of THE EPIZOOTIC—THE EPIZOOTIC. The Recruiting Office, More Frightened Than Hurt. Every evening and Thursday Matinee, Thursday, Grand Thanksgiving Matinee.

NOTICE—Our regular Matinee will be given on Thursday, instead of Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

Grand production of the beautiful spectacular drama,

SEA OF ICE.

With new scenery, properties and wonderful effects. A great novelty in preparation for Friday night.

Grand Matinee Thanksgiving Day.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

MONDAY, DEC. 2, 1872,

MISS JANE COOMBS

In her great role of LADY TEAZLE in Sheridan's brilliant comedy of

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL!

Seats can now be secured for this engagement.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday Evening, Nov. 25, every night, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, also on Thanksgiving (Thursday) Afternoon,

MISS BLANCHE SELWYN,

In the entertaining interlude called

DIVORCE.

Prof. Davis' Troupe of Trained Dogs,

Billy Barry, Miss Minnie Gray, Pete Lee, and the Comedy Company, in a New Bill, concluding with JACK THE GIANT KILLER.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, NOV. 25, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees

Last Week of the Great Combination,

JOHN ALLEN, LITTLE MAC, AND MISS ALICE HARRISON,

Supported by Aiken's entire Dramatic Company, in Boucicault's great play of

RIP VAN WINKLE.

Two grand performances on Thanksgiving Day: SCHNEIDER at 2 o'clock. RIP VAN WINKLE at 8 o'clock p. m.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

HOLIDAY WEEK.

LAST NIGHTS OF

GEO. L. FOX

AND

HUMPTY DUMPTY.

GRAND EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY, At 2½ o'clock.

Friday—Benefit of Geo. L. Fox.

Saturday—Matinee and Night—Last performances of Geo. L. Fox.

No Matinee Wednesday.

Monday, Dec. 2—RUBENSTEIN.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

N. B. Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS Reads on the South Side, Dec. 2, and on the West Side Dec. 3.

Tickets for sale THURSDAY, at usual Star Lecture depots.

NIXON'S.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

The Matchless Danseuse and Actress,

MORLACCHI,

With her powerful and perfect Dramatic and Ballet Combination, in connection with the renowned Musical Artists, the PRAEGER FAMILY, in the thrilling military drama,

THE FRENCH SPY.

ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVES and 100 AUXILIARIES.

Remember, three Matinees this week, Wednesday and Saturday and Thanksgiving, Thursday, Nov. 28.

SEANCES.

PROF. WM. M. FAY

Will appear every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in his mysterious and startling manifestations, at his residence, No. 236 Michigan-av., near corner Hubbard-court.

Admission, $1.

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$5 Packages

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FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

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TRIBUNE OFFICE.

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HENRY L. GAY, 90 LaSalle-st., Room 29.

W. L. B. JENNEY, 79 Dearborn-st.

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P. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 346 State-st.

Banks.

MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 75 S. Clark-st.

SECOND NATIONAL, 96 West Washington-st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.

HALLOCK & WHEELER, 23 West Randolph-st.

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STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 219 State-st.

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BLISS & SNOW, 66 South Canal-st.

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 14 and 16 W. Randolph.

JOHN E. SMITH & CO., 157 and 159 South LaSalle.

STYLES & POWERS, 72 Washington-st.

J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal-st.

J. W. MIDDLETON, [illegible] East Randolph-st.

DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.

Booksellers and Stationers.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

HADLEY BROTHERS, [illegible]

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, [illegible] Lake-st.

C. H. FARGO & CO., 264 & 266 Madison, cor. Market.

PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 28 Randolph, near Wabash-av.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 253 and 255 Wabash-av.

McAULEY, YOE & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.

C. G. THOMPSON & CO., 71 Wabash-av.

WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, 233 Mich.-av.

WISWELL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, [illegible] Wab-av.

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.

Z. B. TAYLOR, 126 LaSalle-st., Room [illegible].

Building Paper.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., [illegible] West Lake-st.

Carriages.

COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

Clocks.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 287 Wabash-av.

Commission Merchants.

DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.

Cordage, Twines, and Duck.

GEO. F. FOSTER, [illegible] Market-st.

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M. E. PAGE & CO., [illegible] S. Green-st.

Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.

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JOHNSON & ABBEY, [illegible] Michigan-av.

S. B. PARKHURST, [illegible] Wabash-av.

Cutlery.

HENRY SEARS & CO., [illegible] South Canal-st.

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E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park av.

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A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.

POTTER, KING & CO., 284 and 286 Wabash-av.

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BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 S. Canal-st.

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Grocers (Wholesale).

BLISS, MOORE & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck Court.

GRANNIS & FARWELL, [illegible] Michigan-av.

Guns and Sporting Goods.

E. J. ABBEY & CO., [illegible] West Washington-st.

EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., [illegible] West Madison-st.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).

SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, [illegible] Lake-st.

Hardware (Wholesale).

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BRINTNAL, TERRY & BELDEN, 175 & 177 Lake-st.

Insurance (Fire).

NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.), 156 LaSalle-st.

Insurance (Life).

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, 170 Washington-st.

MUTUAL BENEFIT, of New Jersey, [illegible] South Canal-st.

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M. GREENBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph-st.

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GOODRICH & KIRBY, 203 West Madison-st.

C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 West Madison-st.

C. A. MORSE, [illegible] West Madison-st.

WM. M. MAYO, [illegible] and 165 West Madison-st.

N. MATSON & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

F. MANNY & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

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Lawyers.

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ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., [illegible] West Lake-st.

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Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.

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GROVER & BAKER, [illegible] State-st.

WHEELER & WILSON, 333 W. Mad. & 260 Wabash-a.

MANHATTAN S. M. CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

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Shot (Drop and Buck) Manufacturers.

CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

Show Cases.

D. BARCLAY, 141 State-st. (old stand).

N. W. SHOW CASE MANFG, 59 and 61 S. Canal-st.

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SHELDON & DAVIES, 138 West Madison-st.

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OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW, Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 29th day of November, 1872, at noon, by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, being erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, details, and drawings on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, Architects, No. 11 South Clark-st., Chicago, as follows, to-wit:

1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the entire mason, cut stone and plastering work complete.

2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the iron work complete.

3. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the building, carpenter, joiner, and wood work complete.

4. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the plumbing and gas-fitting complete.

The stone to be used may be granite, marble, or sandstone. The quality must have uniformity of color, texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered that has not been tested by actual use in buildings.

Bidders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and be accompanied with a copy of this notice, and by a penal bond in the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, with security, to be approved by said Committee, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond with approved security therefor as follows:

For the stone, mason, and plastering work	$[illegible]
For the iron work and material	[illegible]
For the carpenter, joiner, and building work and material	10,000
For the plumbing, gas fitting work and material	[illegible]

The right to reject any or all bids received, is reserved. Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals (for the various kinds of work and material named)," and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

S. ASHTON, JOHN CRAWFORD, JOSEPH HARRIS, J. H. PAHLMAN,

Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

Chicago, Nov. 11, 1872.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

HO! FOR EUROPE.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established, 1840.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES.

From New York or Boston to Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, and Bristol, $15.00 Currency.

To German and Scandinavian Points, $20.00 Currency.

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INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF NEW YORK	Thursday, Nov. 28, 1 p.m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Nov. 30, [illegible] p.m.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Thursday, Dec. 5, [illegible]
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Dec. 7, 11 a.m.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Thursday, Dec. 12, 1 p.m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 p.m.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	[illegible]
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Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

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For further information, apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or

FRANCIS C. BROWN, 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*[illegible] p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a. m.	*[illegible] p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*[illegible] p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	*[illegible] p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p. m.	*[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	*1:45 p. m.	*[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	†9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accom'n.	*11:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accom'n.	*6:15 p. m.	[illegible]

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:30 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:15 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. †Ex. Monday. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. †Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Daily. ‖On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner of Congress-st., and Michigan-av.; also, foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time-Table.

	Daily, except Sunday.	Daily.
Leave Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 61 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	[illegible] p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leavenworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air-Line and Main Line	*5:30 a. m.	*[illegible]
Special New York Express, via Air Line	*9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	‡9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*12:00 p. m.	*1:50 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

*Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:30 a. m.	*[illegible] p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	*7:00 p. m.	[illegible]

Freight and Ticket Offices, 155 Washington-st.

Danville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-Second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Accomm'dat'n (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‡Arrive Sundays at 8:00 a. m.

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EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News by Telegraph—Miscellaneous Local News.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by Mr. L. R. Shewell. "Jane Eyre."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. G. L. Fox Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. The Allen-Mac Combination, supported by Aiken's Company. "Rip Van Winkle."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Miss Charlotte Thompson. "Sea of Ice."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Moriacchi Ballet and Dramatic Combination. "French Spy."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Miss Blanche Selwyn. "Divorce" and "Jack the Giant Killer."

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, November 25, 1872.

Thousands of horses, the Humane Society reports, are still unwell in Chicago, and will be useless for some time. Two hundred and five died during the last week.

Daniel Drew is said to have lost $2,500,000 by the recent flurry in Wall street; Henry N. Smith about $4,000,000. How Jay Gould tricked his former partner and Drew into these losses is fully told elsewhere. President Watson, of the Erie Road, disavows any intention of affecting the stock market by his arrest of Gould.

Competitive examinations in the Revenue Marine Service, says its Chief, have given him a firmer staff of subordinates than he ever had under the old system, which gave no such incentive to keen rivalry in preparation, and in performance of duties, as the present plan of appointment, and promotion, for merit. A new edition of the Civil Service rules has been prepared for use in New York.

To enable the Supreme Court to catch up with its calendar, on which the business of several years is waiting trial, Congress is to be asked to assign the circuit duties of the Judges to an Intermediate Court, which shall also hear the cases which now go to the Supreme Court. This leaves the Supreme Court the simple function of deciding questions of law on which appeals may be taken from the Intermediate Court.

Mara, who attempted the murder of Alderman McMullen, has been sentenced to six years and nine months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $1,000. Mara is probably not much alarmed at the sentence. It isn't the first time that he has been in the Penitentiary for murder. It is possible, however, that Mara may be obliged to remain in prison, now, until the next election occurs in Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, Saturday, it was unanimously resolved that, since Mr. Scammon refused to pay over to the Assignee $40,000 held by him, but belonging to the creditors and policy-holders of the Company, Judge Blodgett be requested to authorize Assignee Kimball to take the funds out of Mr. Scammon's Bank, and deposit them in some other "safe and trustworthy National Bank."

It is reported that the Khedive of Egypt is about to turn the great pyramid of Ghizeh into a light house for the benefit of the commerce on the Nile. The practical Khedive can at least claim kin with the realistic Yankee who so long meditated on the feasibility of utilizing the water-power of Niagara for mill purposes. But how will the Pharaohs and Rameses, and Ptolemys roll over in their graves and agitate their cerements as they behold the Khedive making light of their monument?

According to the officer in charge of the Signal Service at Boston, the wind during the fire became cyclonic. Beyond the influence of the heat, its velocity was about five or nine miles an hour, but on every side of the fire, there were in-draughts of air moving from sixteen to thirty-five miles an hour, which met and formed huge spirals of wind, flames, and firebrands. He declares the meteors or balls of fire said to have been seen during the conflagration to have been only the reflection of the flames on the plumage of ducks flying overhead.

The Sunday issue of THE TRIBUNE presented a record of the work that has been accomplished in the way of rebuilding the church edifices that were destroyed by the fire. The record is one that does credit at once to the liberality of the churches of other cities, the energy of our clergymen, and the enterprise of our various congregations. Though the residents of the North Division of the city suffered most severely, with all the churches destroyed, and the congregations widely scattered, these people have been among the first to rebuild their places of worship. The Catholic churches were the largest sufferers among all the denominations, losing many of their charitable institutions, as well as seven of their most important church edifices. All the Catholic societies, however, are making vigorous and successful efforts at re-establishment. Universalist, Episcopal, Unitarian, Presbyterian, and Methodist have met upon common ground in their determination to render Chicago more than ever a rival to the title of the "City of Churches."

The German Government, fearing that the continuous emigration from that country may have the effect to diminish the arms-bearing population, and thereby seriously affect the prosperity of the Empire, has issued a decree forbidding the railroads to transport emigrants and their baggage at low rates. The great rush from the Empire to the United States has become a serious matter, and probably not deeming it policy to issue a decree forbidding emigration altogether, the Government has done the next best thing by making emigration so expensive that it will be practically impossible. It is not unlikely, however, that the Government may find itself checked in this direction by the additional funds which will find their way to emigrants from their friends in this country.

The Comptroller of the Currency thinks that the act of Congress withdrawing $25,000,000 of currency from the East and redistributing it South and West should be repealed, as it cannot be enforced. He recommends, instead, the issue of $5,000,000 annually for the next five years, to be apportioned among States in need of it. No change should be made, he thinks in, the law of bank reserves; all usury laws applicable to the National Banks should be repealed. The net earnings of National Banks on capital and surplus are rated at 10 per cent, dividends at less than 4½ per cent, a year. Three hundred and forty-two millions of dollars of currency are in circulation and $12,000,000 are promised to banks now organizing.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., has addressed a communication to the Boston *Advertiser*, pleading for the preservation of some monument of the recent fire in that city, and suggests that the west side of the new Post Office building should be allowed to stand for all time, just as it is with the scars of the fire on it. He says: "It is very easy to destroy such a landmark as this, and to give us in its place a smooth, unblemished granite front; it will be, hereafter, impossible to replace it. The monument to the fire of London is all very well, but it would be more interesting to-day if the sight-seer could look on the very walls of some great public building which still bore on them the marks of the flames. A great misfortune has made a monument out of a new building,—will it not be a great pity to carefully efface the inscription." Chicago has just such a monument now standing, commemorating even a greater event than that of Boston. We refer to the west wall of the old Post Office, on Monroe street, which is scarred all over with the souvenirs of the fire. Why not let it stand as it is, a monument for all future time? A few years hence it will have more interest, and possess more significance, than all the commemorative monuments that can be erected.

Three Parisian newspapers have come to grief within a few weeks for transcending the privileges allotted to them by the censorship of the press, established by the Thiers Government. The *Paris-Journal*, which some time since was compelled by the Germans to omit the narration of the battle of Jena, and comparison of the entry of the French into Berlin with that of the Prussians into Paris, has now been warned by the French Government not to bring out a Girondist number, in which it proposed to print biographies, with portraits, of the principal Girondist leaders. *La Republique Francais*, after publishing an article on the Imperialist character of General de Cissey's staff, received orders to stop. Lastly, *La Vie Parisienne* was seized, a few weeks since, for publishing a story by M. Ernest Feydeau. It must be a matter of extreme perplexity for a French editor to decide what he can print in the midst of such conflicting opinions and constant changes of sentiment as mark the administration of the Thiers Government. As long as Frenchmen have opinions, and so many of them—a new opinion for every day in the week—newspaper business in France must prove a delightfully uncertain style of business.

The Chicago produce markets were rather less active on Saturday, and the majority were dull and easier. Mess pork was quiet but firm, at $13.00@13.50 cash; $12.50 seller December; and $12.50@12.52½ seller March. Lard was active, but easier, at 7½c cash, 7⅜@7½c seller December, and 7⅝c seller March. Meats were in fair demand, and steady at 4½c for shoulders; 6⅜c for short ribs, and 6⅝@6¾c for short clear, all part salted. Sweet pickled hams 9¾@10⅛c. Highwines were steady at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were dull, and nominally unchanged, at 11c for wheat, and 12c for corn, by sail to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was less active, and 1⅛c lower, closing firmer at $1.10½ cash; $1.10½ seller December, and $1.10¾ seller January. Corn was dull and ½c lower, closing firmer at 32c seller the month, and 31⅝c seller December. Oats were quiet, but a shade firmer, at 23¾c seller the month, and 23¼@23½c seller December. Rye was quiet, and a shade firmer at 55½@55⅝c. Barley was dull and 2c lower, closing at 62c for No. 2; 60c for seller the month, and 50c for No. 3. The hog market was active at about Friday's prices, with sales at $4.10@4.40 for good to choice. The cattle and sheep markets ruled quiet and unchanged.

A trial trip of self-propelling cars on the street railroads was made, on Thursday last, in New York City, which resulted successfully. The trial was made on Bleecker street, because of its exceedingly tortuous nature, but the car turned the curves and switches, crossed the intersecting streets, and ascended the up grades without any slackening of speed, and only jumped the track once, where a curve was more than ordinarily abrupt, owing to the overcrowding of the rear platform. The car which was used was one of the Remington pattern. The car is, in all respects, like one of the ordinary ones, except that the boiler occupies the usual position of the front door. The boiler is twenty-six inches in diameter, and four and one-half feet in height, and is so constructed as to consume all the smoke which is produced after the fire is once kindled. It is jacketed, felted, and covered with Russia sheet-iron, and, outside of all, is a covering of ash lined with tin, so that the heat of the boiler does not affect the car. There are two cylinders of twelve-inch stroke, one five inches in diameter, and the other eight inches. The engine is one of five-horse power, which, in an emergency, can be increased to twenty-horse power for a short time. This week a trial is to be made of the Langdon car, which has a boiler at both ends, so that the car can go in either direction with equal facility. The owners of the Remington car claim that their running expense is but $10 per day, using, on an average, 300 pounds of coal, while $16 is a fair average for a car with horses.

THE CORNER IN NORTHWESTERN.

How much can be accomplished by the financial operation known as a "corner," has never been so clearly illustrated as by the comparison of the Northwestern common stock, which sold as high as 230 on Wall street, last Saturday, and Northwestern preferred stock, which remained at 87c. The common stock of the Northwestern Railroad has been buffeted about for a year or more, all the efforts of the controlling interest in the railroad having been centralized upon the maintenance of the preferred stock at good and steady prices. Yet a successful bull movement has enabled the manipulators to force a fictitious value of 230 upon a stock the actual value of which is much less than that of the preferred issue, which is still selling as low as 87 cents. This comparison leads to the conclusion that the corner in Northwestern is perfectly successful, fully assured by the reported control which the bulls have over the market, holding calls for more than the entire capital stock of the corporation. The origin of the movement is stated in New York to have been in certain difficulties between Jay Gould and Henry N. Smith, formerly joint members of the firm of Gould, Smith, Martin & Co. Gould was determined to punish Smith, and Smith equally determined to punish Gould, for mutual betrayal in an effort to punish Daniel Drew. Northwestern common stock was selected as the battle-field, because it was in a partially abandoned condition, which would assure a free fight and a fair one. The result has been that Gould came out the uppermost, and Smith the undermost, dog in the fight. This is one explanation of the movement, but there is another which is just as plausible. It is said that there has been a clashing of interests in the ownership of the Northwestern Railroad for some time past. The Vanderbilt party and the Tracy party have been at loggerheads, and it is reasonable to assume that the corner is as much the result of this difference as it is of the personal squabbles of Messrs. Gould and Smith. It is represented that Mr. Tracy, though President of the road and controlling its management, has been on the "short" side, and the successful result of the corner, in which Commodore Vanderbilt has been the prime mover, must be regarded as a victory for the latter.

Though the effect of corners upon the public morals is pretty much the same in all cases, we can contemplate a corner in stocks with less apprehension than a corner in grain. There is nothing like the same amount of innocent suffering in the former case. The prominent railroad stocks, as a rule, are owned by speculators, and their operations, while they may effect the public interest by temporary disturbance of the money market, do not parcel out the ultimate losses among small stockholders, as a grain corner divides its real damages among the farmers. If there are any innocent stockholders, they have an excellent opportunity to unload at large prices, which cannot be done in the matter of grain, where farmers encounter the obstacles of delivery, and send off their products at a price in which there is a profit—only to reach a market by the time the price has reacted below cost of production.

The results of the present corner in Northwestern stock will be even less a subject for regret than usual, because it promises the punishment of the former corrupt management of the Erie Railroad, and the return to the road of a large amount of the moneys of which it has been defrauded. Mr. P. H. Watson, at present President of the Erie Road, has obtained sufficient evidence of the former frauds upon which to base an action for recovery of the stolen funds. The defeat of Smith, in the present corner, has induced him to furnish information concerning the manner in which his former partner Gould kept his individual account and the account of the Erie Railroad. Without entering into the details of this information, the general result was that all profitable speculations were placed to Mr. Gould's account, and all losing speculations were placed to the account of the Erie Company. It is intimated that about $9,000,000 can be traced on the books of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., which were thus stolen from the Erie Road. It is also alleged that Mr. Gould has made nearly this amount of money in his recent Northwestern operations. If this latter statement be true, the present stock corner will be beneficial in not only furnishing the evidence of Gould's guilt, but the money with which to repay Erie for its losses.

There is an apprehension lest the suit against Gould will fail, as he may secure Smith's silence by an easy settlement of the latter's losses on his "short" stock. Such an apprehension would be well-founded if the suit depended upon Mr. Smith, but it does not. Mr. Watson, the President of Erie, has not brought this suit without having possessed himself of complete evidence from the books of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. If so, the reconciliation of Mr. Smith would not be enough to insure Gould's escape. Mr. Watson will still prosecute the suit, and the public will hope that, with the evidence he has collected, he will be successful. The recovery of so large an amount of the Fisk-Gould stealings would enable the road to effect its change of gauge without drawing upon its present resources. A still better result, however, would be the re-establishment of foreign confidence in American railroad stocks which the iniquities of former Erie management had so largely destroyed.

THE LAW OF NEW TRIALS.

In a recent article under the above caption, we raised the point that the errors for which appellate Criminal Courts in this and other States generally grant new trials are not of a character which raise any doubt in the minds of the Court as to the guilt of the prisoner. We suggested that "it would greatly lessen the number of rehearings in criminal cases if the Supreme Court, in granting a new trial, should be required by statute to certify not only that there were errors, but that, through them, practical injustice was done to the prisoner, and that there is not in the portion of the evidence unaffected by these errors, indubitable evidence of the prisoner's guilt." We suggested that "common sense and justice suggest that the Supreme Court, when it refers a prisoner back for a new trial, shall certify that the error for which they do so is material, and such as to bring reasonable doubt in their minds as to the guilt of the prisoner." We acknowledged that this would be transferring to the appellate Court the decision, in part and after a jury, of the question of guilt or innocence, but we urged that it should be done, nevertheless. To these suggestions we have received from the State's Attorney the following reply:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In an elaborate and vigorous editorial in your paper of this morning, under the heading, "The Law of New Trials," you very properly suggest that an appellate Court should not grant a new trial unless on some question which relates to the guilt of the accused as shown by the evidence. There is a statute of this State upon that point, and it has been in force since 1845. It can be found on Page 200 (Section 163) of Gross' Statutes, or Page 181 (Section 163) of the Revised Statutes of 1845. That section reads thus:

"All exceptions which go merely to the form of an indictment shall be made before trial; *and no motion in arrest of judgment, or writ of error, shall be sustained for any matter not affecting the real merits of the offence charged in such indictment.*"

All appeals to the Supreme Court in criminal cases must be taken by a writ of error. This statute says no such writ of error shall be sustained, unless for some matter affecting the real merits of the offence. The "*real merits*" clearly means the guilt or innocence of the accused, as shown by the evidence. It can mean nothing else. Yours, etc., CHARLES H. REED, State's Attorney.

The statute aims to remedy the evil we have referred to, and its authors, in framing it, doubtless, had in view the same tendencies of appellate Courts to grant rehearings to an extent that defeated justice. The statute, however, is indefinite in its language, and experience proves it to be inoperative and inefficient. It does not come directly to the point of requiring the Supreme Court to say that they doubt the prisoner's guilt. We fail to see in the statute cited by Mr. Reed that the intent of our suggestion has yet been embodied into law, nor do we perceive in the administration of justice in our State that our Courts have given to the statute referred to a construction broad enough to remedy the evil.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

It will be acknowledged on all sides that the proceedings of the Joint High Commission, and the subsequent preliminary negotiations between the English and United States Commissioners, the cases and counter-cases, and the almost interminable diplomatic correspondence, which had to be endured by an afflicted community before the Board of Arbitration could settle down to its work at Geneva, were sufficiently complicated and exasperating, and that the complication was not any the more tolerable for the manner in which diplomats and lawyers' clerks helped to still further muddle it. In view of these facts, there was a general expression of relief and satisfaction when it was announced that the Geneva Arbitrators had made an award in favor of the United States. It was then hoped that the country had heard the last of the Alabama claims business; but the question is once more beginning to rise to the surface, and as usual wears a troublesome aspect. Having obtained the award, how shall the money be distributed? The gross sum awarded by the Geneva Arbitrators will be paid within the year, with interest, to the Government of the United States, as a settlement in full for all damages, national or individual, growing out of the depredations of the Anglo-Confederate cruisers, and will, it is presumed, be held as a trust fund to be distributed among the interested parties conformably with the spirit of the award and the stipulations of the Treaty of Washington. This is apparently a simple proposition—nothing easier of fulfilment—and yet it is already surrounded with grave difficulties, and intricate questions are looming up in connection with the distribution. The attorneys and claim agents have already scented the prey, and are gathering in force to help divide and distribute, and those unlucky individuals who are directly interested in the money are beginning to grow alarmed. One of this number has already addressed an anxious note to Hon. Caleb Cushing, asking for advice, and Mr. Cushing has replied quite extensively thereto. He asserts that there is no similarity between the Alabama claims and the French Spoliation claims. In the former case, the United States will have a definite sum paid over to it, and has also schedules and estimates of the individual losses, to indemnify which the awards were made by the Geneva Tribunal, and that it is incumbent upon the Government to make the payments with as much promptness and certainty as it would exhibit in paying its gold bonds. As Congress will have to decide as to the manner of distributing the money, Mr. Cushing conjectures that a Board of Assessors will be appointed, to receive and pass upon the claims, whose duty it will be to establish the valuation of property and the question of ownership. In consideration of these points, he advises his correspondent not to sacrifice his claims by sale nor by transactions in the nature of contingent-agency compensation, but to employ counsel before the Board to take charge of his interests.

This is very encouraging advice, *prima facie*, to the holder of an Alabama claim, and perhaps would be satisfactory if it were possible to keep away the vultures which are gathering from all quarters to help eat up the spoils. The nation was a loser by the depredations of the cruisers as well as individuals, both directly and indirectly, and the Government has never been mean in its estimate, especially of the consequential losses. In fact, the amount which Mr. Bancroft Davis calculated, and the Board of Arbitrators incontinently threw out, was enough to have paid off the National debt, and then supported the Government for a long time to come on what was left. Again; the Government was put to the expense, in the first place, of entertaining the Joint High Commission, and it was a costly affair. Proverbially expensive as all Commissions are in the matter of entertainment, the Joint High Commission was probably the most expensive we have ever had. Our legal representatives must have run up a handsome bill of expenses incurred in "the case." When we remember the frightful amount of diplomatic telegraphy necessary to correct blunders, which was carried on between the two countries, we can easily imagine what an amount this item alone will show. Finally, the United States had to disburse a large sum for the arbitration expenses at Geneva. Admit, therefore, that Congress shall decide the Government must be reimbursed for its losses and expenses in the premises, how much will be left for the Alabama sufferers? But these are not the only deductions which threaten the claims. Some nice questions must arise with regard to insurance, and these have already been hinted at in the Washington despatches. These questions are interesting and complicated enough to keep the insurers and insured in the Courts for a long time, with the possibility of a decision that the money doesn't belong to either of them, if there happens to be any of the money left by that time. There will be nice questions to decide whether the policies were issued with reference to a claim upon any future award, or simply upon the basis of the war premiums; whether the insured assigned their interests in such an award to the insurers; and if the insurers received compensations in the war premiums, and the insured in the payment of their policies; whether either of them have suffered from the depredations from the Alabama and other cruisers, and whether, therefore, either of them are entitled to any money; and, if not, who is entitled to it? By the time all these questions are settled, how much of the Alabama award will be left for distribution? Meanwhile, a very respectable lobby of attorneys, financial and claim agents, and speculators in general, is in process of formation to operate upon members of Congress, and a scramble may be expected. Fifteen million and a half of dollars to be distributed by Congress is no small amount of money, especially when that sum is in coin. It is a golden opportunity, such as the lobby has not had for a long time. It would be hardly creditable to its well-known energy, enterprise, and endurance, to doubt that it will make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, to get its fingers into the handsome pile of English gold which John Bull is about to send over here, as the penalty for his attempt to help the Lost Cause.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTIONS.

The report of the Supervising Inspector General of the Steamboat Inspection Service has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and an abstract of it has already appeared in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. The full report is now before us, and is remarkable in two different ways. First, it submits a tabulated statement of the losses of life and property occasioned by casualties during the year 1871, from which it appears that there have been 65 casualties, $3,600,661 worth of property destroyed, and 363 lives lost, and then gives the leading facts connected with the loss of the Oceanus, Bristol, Bienville, Dean Richmond, Metis, and Missouri-Second, with these gloomy facts before him, the Steamboat Inspector fails to suggest any practical plan by which casualties may be avoided hereafter, but mourns that, owing to the failure to make exhaustive investigations, much valuable information has been lost. It seems to be the theory of the Steamboat Inspector and of all other persons interested in steamboats, that, as soon as an investigation is held, then the responsibility ends, and that investigations are instituted simply to elicit information and afford experts an opportunity to air their scientific knowledge. The travelling public, on the other hand, believe that investigations should both supply remedies and enforce penalties through the application of the law. A prompt and thorough punishment of incapacity or carelessness would do more to prevent steamboat casualties than all the learned investigations which may be held for a century to come.

SILK IN CALIFORNIA.

The California papers speak in a very encouraging manner of the condition and prospects of the silk industry in that State, and the *Alta* announces that it has received an impetus, within a year, which promises the speedy erection of factories for the manufacture of this material. One such factory, on a small scale, has already been established, in San Francisco, by three practical silk manufacturers from Lyons, France, which is the silk market of the world. They have two looms at work, one of which makes taffetas and the other foulard silks. They express themselves as confident that California possesses all the advantages which the most sanguine could desire for the manufacture of silk, and that it will pay larger profits than any other investment. More than $40,000,000 worth of manufactured silks are purchased annually in the United States, in addition to the commoner varieties produced here. California also possesses a great advantage in being able to produce three crops a year, while France produces but two.

SOCIAL PROTECTION IN FRANCE.

In contemplating the evidences of instability which the National Government of France is giving the world just now, it is a simple matter of justice, and, perhaps, a useful lesson, to remember that France, under all its Governments, has guaranteed a peculiar kind of personal freedom, as distinguished from political rights, which exists nowhere else in the same degree. The guarantee is found in the thoroughness of what may be called a general police system, and it is equally practicable under Monarchy, the Empire, or the Republic. This personal liberty consists of the protection that is given to every citizen to enjoy personal rights, and pursue personal preferences, to the full extent, so long as they do not bring about any infringement upon the rights of others. It is, of course, a guarantee against encroachments from all sides. The idea of personal freedom among us is generally construed to be the privilege of pursuing personal preferences whether they interfere with the rights of the people or not. There may be an ultimate remedy in law in such cases where actual damage can be proved, frequently at a greater expense than profit, but the customs that are tolerated render a thousand petty annoyances possible, which are not less uncomfortable because there is no relief prescribed for them. The constant abuses that are tolerated on railroads and steamboats; the advantages which hotel men so frequently take to browbeat their guests; the tyranny that the street-car conductor exercises over his helpless passengers; the social surveillance to which every man and woman are subjected upon moving into a new neighborhood; the use of power which the man who rides exercises to see how near he can come to running over the man who walks without actually doing it; the physical despotism which the big-fisted man, under the temporary stimulant of bad whiskey, asserts over anybody who is guilty of the inexcusable crime of wearing a white shirt; the autocratic imposition of the hack-driver; the sovereign right of artisans to disappoint their employers at their own sweet will,—these, and a hundred other royal American privileges, constitute what is called personal freedom by the man who proclaims himself an "American citizen."

The customs of France are careful to champion the weaker side in these innumerable strifes for the privilege of doing as one pleases to the detriment or inconvenience of one's neighbor. A writer who has begun a series of articles on French Scenes, Customs and Characters in the November *Galaxy*, furnishes some incidents of actual occurrence that illustrate this general idea of personal liberty in France. He describes a trip by steamboat on the Rhone, between Avignon and Lyons, the hour of starting having been in the obscure atmosphere of early morning. In the darkness and confusion, some trunks had been left behind, among them those of the American tourists. The accident enforced the delay of one day at Lyons, and the expense of forwarding the baggage. A Frenchman set the example; a *proces verbal* was immediately instituted before a *juge de paix*; in less than an hour the whole affair was adjusted. Thirty people were paid on the spot an adjudged indemnity for hotel bills and cost of transporting the missing trunks. It is needless to describe to American readers the circumlocution, cost, and time that would be required to secure similar justice from an American railroad or steamboat. Every one can picture the contrast for himself. Another instance was that of engaging an apartment which turned out to be much less desirable than it was represented. Though the contract was all signed and sealed, a timely Frenchman came to the relief of the down-cast American occupant with the information that it was his privilege to cancel the contract and vacate the room within twenty-four hours from the time of taking possession, if it should not suit him. Still another was the reimbursement of 75 centimes, about 15 cents, from the General Post Office in a seriously-complicated case of over-charging. These are small things, but the comforts of life are made of trifles. "*Magna Dei courant, parva negligunt.*" To the observations and experiences of this single tourist might be added a useful schedule of instances in which every individual in France can claim a quick and absolute protection against the numerous encroachments, physical and social, which are so seriously felt under our ideas of personal freedom. In the public conveyances, in the public streets, in places of public amusement, in lodging-houses, in society, there is a system of respect for individual rights not to be found in America. The polite attention and consideration in these matters are regarded as customs of the country, but back of the customs may be found a reason for them in the excellent regulations of the municipal and local governments. If foreigners sometimes fail to enjoy the protection of personal freedom thus described, it is simply because they are ignorant of the regulations that guarantee it, and neglect to inform themselves of the customs of the country.

THE CHINESE AND ENGLAND.

There is a growing jealousy in England of the amicable relations existing between the United States and Germany which has not been lessened by the recent decision of the Emperor William in the San Juan boundary controversy. A new trouble has now arisen which is also commented upon by several of the English papers rather severely, growing out of some statements made by the Hong-Kong correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette*. This correspondent relates that the Chinese place Germany in the highest rank of nations, as it has never landed a soldier on Chinese soil, and the Americans come next, while the English and French are bitterly unpopular for the manner in which they have invaded the country and bombarded its cities. The correspondent concludes his letter by urging Germany and the United States to act together, hereafter, on all Asiatic questions, and says:

> Now is the time to lay the foundation for great results in the future, for it is on these waters and on this neutral Asiatic territory that the conflict between America and England for the predominance on the seas will be fought out. The struggle will not be so warm either on the Thames or the Hudson as in Eastern Asia; and in another five-and-twenty years the centre of gravity of the United States will rather be on the Pacific than on the Atlantic. The sympathies and the interests of Germany, under such circumstances, clearly point to an understanding with America. Washington now seeks an alliance with Berlin, in view of future contingencies, and both should place their affairs in very efficient hands in view of the approaching struggle against England and Russia.

This is what has disturbed the equanimity of John Bull; but how can we help it? If the heathen Chinee takes a fancy to us, it is not of our seeking, particularly. If, furthermore, he is inclined to affiliate with the German, we do not know that it is particularly of the latter's seeking. And if, finally, he chooses the companionship of the two together, we do not know why England should grumble at him.

The liberal exercise of the pardoning power in Pennsylvania has rather overstepped the boundaries of even political necessity. One Mulholland, who nearly killed a Police Captain, was released on bail, which he forfeited, and ran away. When his bondsman was prosecuted, Governor Geary issued a pardon, though the criminal had not even been tried. Subsequent investigation has proved that the petition on which the granting of the pardon was based was largely made up of forged signatures. Meanwhile Mulholland, the pardoned criminal, has returned to Philadelphia, and may yet complete the murder of the Police Captain, who recovered from the first assault.

POLITICAL.

The figures published as the result of the Illinois election are:

	Liberal.		Republican.		Maj.
Pres.…Greeley	184,770	Grant	241,248	56,478
Cong.	194,112		240,140	46,028
Gov.…Koerner	197,084	Oglesby	237,774	40,690
Lt. G.…Black	199,767	Beveridge	235,101	35,334
Sec.…Rummel	193,496	Harlow	241,438	47,942
Aud.…O'Hara	192,708	Lippincott	241,468	48,760
Treas.…Lanphier	191,806	Rutz	242,686	50,880
Att. G. Eustace	191,897	Edsall	240,731	48,834

—The Hon. Elihu B. Washburne has visited Illinois, and is greeted in this style by the Republican press. We quote from the Cambridge *Chronicle*:

> If Mr. Washburne should make an effort to secure that position [the Senatorship] for himself, or even consent to be a candidate, under present circumstances, he would do a very unprofitable thing; and, if the Legislature should elect him, it would commit an act of base ingratitude, and outrage the Republican party of the State.

—All the Oglesby papers join in nominating Shelby M. Cullom, of Springfield, for Speaker in the Legislature.

—Grant's majority in California runs to 13,389, but the Republican net majority on Congress is only 2,839.

—The Constitutional Amendments voted upon in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota appear to have been rejected. Michigan refuses to pay her Judges better salaries (now $1,000 to $1,500), or even to have fewer Judges; Wisconsin refuses to add two Justices to her Supreme Court; and Minnesota refuses to appropriate $250,000 for better public buildings.

—The vote of Virginia is 35,000 less than in the election of Governor, 1869,—the only previous test of parties since the war; and 28,000 of the loss falls on the Greeley side. The Richmond *Whig* says:

> In the County of Augusta alone, there were enough Conservative absentees to change the vote of the State.

—One man elected to the Kansas Legislature wishes to be classified alone as "a Democrat elected through the efforts of prominent men in the Republican party."

—Senator Pomeroy is playing his usual tactics to divide and conquer the opposing forces. The Kansas mind is discussing the Senatorial prospect between Pomeroy on one side, and, on the other, Governor Harvey, Judge Lowe, Colonel Phillips, Governor Green, N. C. McFarland, President McVicker, T. D. Thacher, I. S. Kalloch, John J. Ingals, Judge Price, of Atchison, Judge Morton, Captain Henry King, and Ben. Simpson.

—To appreciate Congressman Cotton's re-election, in Iowa, by 184 majority, it must be borne in mind that Grant's majority in the same counties was over 5,000.

—The Kansas Legislature will abolish the Insurance Department, because Commissioner Webb (a Liberal) can be ousted in no other way.

—Jacob, one of the candidates for Mayor of Louisville, was one of the leaders in the Louisville Convention, and is a brother of the original Jacob, of West Virginia.

—General Joseph R. Hawley, M. C.-elect, is moved to say in his newspaper:

> The Hartford *Courant*, both in its printed page and through the spoken utterances of its editors, has time and again, expressed its opinions, without reserve, to the effect that Simon Cameron is a corrupt man, and a corrupter of others, and is altogether unfit to hold any public office.

—The Liberal majority for McFadden, in Washington Territory, is nearly 900, although "the Ring" paid as high as $20 each for votes. Mr. E. P. Terry, formerly of Waukegan, is a leader in that Ring.

—The total vote polled at the recent election in Washtenaw County, Mich., was 1,828 *less than* in 1868.

—The State Board of Canvassers have decided in favor of C. C. Bowen for Sheriff of Charleston, S. C.

—Governor McCook, of Colorado Territory, appoints a Thanksgiving because "The people of the whole Nation have just vouchsafed to us another four years of Republican rule."

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The New "Kankakee Line," Its Projectors, and Its Great Success as a Passenger and Freight Route.

As the new line recently opened between Chicago and Cincinnati, known as the Kankakee Line, is attracting so much attention on the part of travellers and shippers, perhaps a short history would be of interest to our readers. The Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, extending from Cincinnati to Lafayette, a distance of 179 miles, is too well known to need much comment, but as the line from Lafayette to Kankakee, a distance of 75 miles, is the all-important link that joins these two great cities, Cincinnati and Chicago, together, we will treat of them principally in the article.

For several years the owners of a large tract of land in Benton County, just west of Lafayette, have had a standing offer to grade, bridge, and tie ten miles of road through their land, to any Company that would build a road through this rich country, and give them an outlet. The proposition having remained open several years, the gentlemen themselves, Messrs. Adams, Earl, and M. Fowler, of Lafayette, owners of this large tract, finally concluded to take the matter in their own hands and build the road, in connection with Gustavus Ricker, Esq., of New York. A road was undertaken and built within the last year from Lafayette to St. Anne, Ill., a distance of 65 miles, and thoroughly equipped and put in first class order. As there has never been a through line between Chicago and Cincinnati that answered the requirements of the public, these gentlemen concluded to extend their line a distance of eleven miles—from St. Anne to Kankakee—and there forming a junction with the Illinois Central, one of the best railroads in the West, supply the missing link between Chicago and Cincinnati, thus making the best through line that has ever been opened. With their usual goaheadativeness, in this as in all other undertakings of theirs, the eleven-mile track, although not a rail was laid the first day of August, was put through and completed, and fast trains put on, on the 25th day of August—in twenty-one working days from the day the first spike was driven. As soon as the eleven miles link was completed, arrangements were immediately made with the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette and the Illinois Central Railroads for a through passenger and freight line between Chicago and Cincinnati that should eclipse anything of the kind ever before undertaken; and, to show how successful this effort has been, we can safely say that a large part of the freight and passenger business between these two cities is done by this line, and all who have tried it pronounce the new line a big success in every particular. Passenger trains are run between Chicago and Cincinnati without change of cars, and with but one change of conductors (at Lafayette), making the best time ever undertaken—the time from Chicago to Lafayette being but four hours and fifty minutes, and to Indianapolis but seven hours, and to Cincinnati but twelve hours; and contrary to the old rule, this line do as they advertise, and make their time. The time of freight is all that can be desired, being but twelve hours from Chicago to Lafayette, twenty hours to Indianapolis, and thirty-six to Cincinnati. Too much cannot be said in this connection in favor of the energy and enterprise of the three gentlemen above named, to whom Chicago and Cincinnati owe so much, and who have fairly earned the glory their achievement merits.

THAT "DRAMATIC BALL."

A Card to the Public:

Whereas, certain evil-disposed persons, by means of borrowed robes, artfully worded advertisements and catch-lines, are seeking to impose upon the credulity of the public in announcing "A Grand Bal Masque," to take place at the Academy of Music on Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 28, and that the said ball is given with the consent, concurrence, and under the auspices of the dramatic profession in Chicago, we deem it a duty to the public and to the dramatic profession at large to deny the same, and hurl the foul aspersion and slander in the teeth of those who caused the same to be uttered. We have too much respect for the public, and for our fair names and profession generally, ever to lend our aid or countenance to any such entertainment. In submitting to the public this denial, we feel that we do but echo the thoughts and wishes of all our professional brethren. Apologizing for trespassing on your valuable space, we remain your most obedient servants,
GEO. L. FOX,
And entire Company now at Aiken's Theatre.

Carbonic Acid as a Fire-Extinguisher.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The Mayor's message relative to additional fire protection in your city seems to have been a topic for discussion in the Council on Friday evening, and I observe that one of the Aldermen is reported as saying that, "As for the Babcocks, they were useless, and the people laughed at the idea of buying them."

Having witnessed several tests of the Babcock Extinguishers and Engines, that were certainly remarkably successful in performing all that was claimed for them, I had arrived at a very different conclusion as to the utility of these machines. Since, however, an Alderman has expressed such an opinion, I have examined the school-books, to see what is said in them about carbonic acid,—the extinguishing agent generated by and used in these machines,—and would most respectfully refer that gentleman, or any other person disposed to investigate the subject, to "Walls' *Principles of Chemistry*," pp. 290, 291; or to "Youman's New Chemistry," p. 313, sec. 539.

I quote: "Carbonic acid is not inflammable, and extinguishes the flame of burning bodies, even when largely diluted with air, for a candle will not burn in a mixture of four volumes of atmospheric air and *one* of carbonic acid."

Again: "This property of carbonic acid has been practically applied for the extinguishment of fires in coal-mines,—a stream of carbonic acid, generated by passing through a furnace of coal, being blown into the mine until all its passages were filled with it, and the combustion arrested. In this way, a coal-mine in England, that had been on fire for thirty years, and had extended over twenty-six acres, was extinguished in 1851. About 8,000,000 cubic feet of gas was required to fill the mine, and a continuous stream of *impure* carbonic acid was forced in by the agency of a steam-jet, day and night, for about three weeks. The difficulty lay, not so much in putting out the fire, as in cooling down the ignited mass so that it should not again burst into flame on the readmission of air; and, in order to effect the necessary reduction in temperature, water was blown in along with the carbonic acid, in the form of a fine spray, or mist. Subsequently, cold air mixed with the spray was thrown in, and, in a month from the commencement of operations, the fire was found to be completely extinguished."

It has occurred to me that the incident which I have quoted at length is of sufficient interest to the public at this time to be worthy of republication in the newspapers, and hence I have taken the trouble to send you a copy, which I trust you may regard as worthy a place in your columns.

It seems to me that, in this age of progress, conservators of the public weal can hardly afford to laugh at scientific discoveries. W.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Nov. 22, 1872.

Bank Suspension.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—The Union Bank, Marietta, Ohio, has suspended payment. It is understood here that this is the result of complications growing out of the suspension of the W. P. Cutter, announced yesterday morning.

THE STUDIOS.

No Place Like Home f[or Chi]cago Artists.

The Wanderers Returning a[nd Re]suming Their Places.

A Visit to the Studios—S[ome of] the New Production[s].

There's no place like home, though [it] be the burnt district, and though the [members] of the family be scattered to the fou[r winds of] heaven. Be it never so homely, and b[e its pros]pects never so gloomy, Chicago of[fers her] sons a welcome which no other city [can give] them. So well testify the artists who[se works] were so remorsefully devoured, and wh[ose works] of art were not respected by the fier[y element,] which spared neither sand-stone n[or] pallette nor shanty. Their ... was not a cheerful one, ... calculated to inspire them with that ... tan indifference to their locality wh[ich] artists should always be made to feel. ... a year ago, was no place for the lim[ners and] sculptors, for the patrons of art were p... in pocket, and the love of beauty was o[f small im]portance compared with domestic need[s. With] their studios reduced to ashes, their ... gone, their patrons shivering for the b[are neces]sities of existence, the poor artis[ts found] that Chicago was no pla[ce for] art, and no home for them. They saw ... of subsistence here, and emigrated. O[ther] cities were willing, even anxious to d[o what they] could for the sufferers by the fire on the ... of a common humanity, but while whole... and generous, many of them were un... tive of art. Thus the artists who tried ... nati, St. Louis, Baltimore, and Boston ... themselves isolated, their talents ... covered, their labors unre... Many of them were driven hence ... a dollar, and these poor fellows were ... plight. Conservative St. Louis had ... fraternity of artists, and those who wer[e] to seek in that city a bare subsistence, ... covered that they were regarded as int... and that their genius, if they had any, ... of an order to find sympathy with the ... the beautiful in the capital of Missouri. ... were several who tried their ... there, but not one found a ... or an order to encourage ... They believed in Chicago, were of ... longed for Chicago, as the Jews for Je[rusalem] restored, and were unacceptable. Th[e same s]pirit was evinced in the other cities, and ... one they drifted back again to the city o[f their] adoption. Their welcome here was ... warmer even than their fiery dismissal. ... two of them returned to find an imp... vation awaiting them. One ar... portrait painter, who had pa... dreary winter in St. Louis, ... gained half a dozen orders within thr[ee days] after his return. Others met with varyi[ng succ]ess. All concluded that "they would ne[ver ro]am," for here, if anywhere, they were ... and here, if anywhere, their efforts woul[d meet w]ith appreciation.

The first healthy symptom of reco... taste for art was observab[le in th]e effort made by the members o[f the A]cademy of Design to re-es[tablish] that shattered institution. A ... the artists composing it was held last ... y, and a new impetus given to the w... determination of the members to bas... future, not upon the ambitious ... w, but upon the material wealth and r... on of the city. To this end they deter[mined to] elect a Board of Trustees, composed o[f men] distinguished for their wealth, their ... rit and their integrity, who ... ntrol the finances of the insti[tution,] and whose social status should ... guarantee of the standing of the Aca[demy.] Trustees were elected upon certain ... ns. They were to be chosen from ... se who believed that Art was more ... neral term, and that its beauties wer[e mo]re day dreams. They were to be men ... cognized the æsthetic element in men an[d socie]ty, and were anxious to enc[ourage its] development. They were to cont[rol] the finances of the Academy, ... their influence, to encourage othe[rs to g]o and do likewise."

Their names were to state to the public ... Academy was a thing of reality, for the ... ragement of art, and not for the emolu... adventurers, and that such substantial a... ce as might be rendered would go toward ... velopment of such æsthetic taste as the ... sessed. The Academy chose the follo[wing tr]ustees: George C. Walker, W. E. ... t, S. M. Nickerson, Potter Palmer, ... Howard, N. K. Fairbank, Mark Skin[ner, Fr]anklin McVeagh, Henry W. King, and ... tter. The election of these gentlemen w... r indication that the members of the Ac[ademy] meant business, and there is little d... at most of the Board, if not all, will g... cept the position and contribute toward ... ring of art in Chicago. They have not ... ard from yet, and their acceptance or decl... n is yet a matter of doubt. Until it is fin... ermined, no further steps can be taken ... Academy.

As a rule, the artists are not very busy. ... ngency of the money market at present ... s them as well as every one else, but th... all doing something, and many of them w... wed vigor and promise of good work in ... re.

Among the most important productions of ... lio, may be mentioned a painting by Elki... Shasta Bute, a picturesque piece of Calif... scenery. The painting is of large si[ze, and] the subject one calculated to awake the ... of the artist. He has chosen to paint i[t] in the varied light of a *California aft[ernoon]*, in the upland districts, thus giving him ... rtunity to introduce the striking, almo... light effects observable in mountaino[us regio]ns, and especially striking in the pure ... here of *California*. The result is eminen[tly] atic. The sun is hidden from the eye by ... of clouds, but the full glare is throw[n upon] the peak of the mountain, the range ... beyond lying in deep shadow. The base ... mountain is enveloped in a mysteriou[s haze] n, while the valley in the foreground is ri[ch in the] colors of California landscape. There ... visible in the vast field before the ey[e, save a] solitary column of smoke of the most de[licate] blue, where some Indian camp fire has be[en light]ed. Near the bank of the stream a solita[ry Indi]an has drawn his canoe up under a roc[k, and] is peacefully sleeping. Beyo[nd these] suggestions of human presence, there ... ing. A perfect stillness pervades ever[ything] ... re. This picture has engrossed Mr. Elki[ns' time] s for more than a year, and is scarcely co[mpleted] e yet. A few touches are needed to perfe[ct it, b]ut those who have seen it have expressed ... admiration of it. It differs material[ly from] any of this artist's productions heretofo[re, and] may be regarded as the best thing he has ... created.

Mr. Drury, on West Madison street, betwe[en Mor]gan and Sangamon, has on hand three or fo[ur pain]tings which are so far advanced ... give an idea of the artist's idea. One of the[se is a] picture which the artist intends calli[ng "M]aking Hay While the Sun Shines." It is ... mated scene in a hay field. A heavy bank ... ds, threatening a shower, tell the story, a[nd the] best reasons for the hurried actions of th[e hay]makers, who are busy loading two hea[vy wag]ons. All is animation and activity, even t[he horses] in the wagons participating in the gene[ral] ... on of making the most of it. The pain[ting] is not sufficiently advanced ... the faces of the haymakers, but their at[titudes are] ... enough. The clouding is successful... ... and the picture promises to be one ...

Another picture, by the same artist, is a qui... mn scene, in strong contrast with the abov... a more complete antithesis could scarcel[y be im]agined. It is an order for a West Si... man, and, though only in its inceptio[n, is] readily followed out.

A third picture, as widely different fro[m ei]ther one, is a marine piece. A strande[d ves]sel on a rocky shore, in a sky black wi[th] masses of cloud, between two banks ... a brilliant ray of light is thrown upon t[he wreck,] and a massive boulder breaking the cu[rrent,] with a line of black shadow, are the salien[t ...] It is such a picture as the majority ... would stop and study without a though[t ...] her of the others, full of strong points ... linary merit.

"Sunshine at midnight" is the starting ... should be given to Hammerstadt's painti[ng ...] ... not beheld in this land of ...

Webb (a Liberal) can be ousted in no ... way.

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The New "Kankakee Line," Its Projectors, and Its Great Success as a Passenger and Freight Route.

As the new line recently opened between Chicago and Cincinnati, known as the Kankakee Line, is attracting so much attention on the part of travellers and shippers, perhaps a short history would be of interest to our readers. The Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, extending from Cincinnati to Lafayette, a distance of 179 miles, is too well known to need much comment, but as the line from Lafayette to Kankakee, a distance of 75 miles, is the all-important link that joins these two great cities, Cincinnati and Chicago, together, we will treat of them principally in the article.

For several years the owners of a large tract of land in Benton County, just west of Lafayette, have had a standing offer to grade, bridge, and tie ten miles of road through their land, for any Company that would build a road through this rich country, and give them an outlet. This proposition having remained open several years, the gentlemen themselves, Messrs. Adams, Earl, and M. Fowler, of Lafayette, owners of this large tract, finally concluded to take the matter in their own hands and build the road, in connection with Gustavus Ricker, Esq., of New York. A road was undertaken and built within the last year from Lafayette to St. Anne, Ill., a distance of 65 miles, and thoroughly equipped and put in first class order. As there has never been a through line between Chicago and Cincinnati that answered the requirements of the public, these gentlemen concluded to extend their line a distance of eleven miles—from St. Anne to Kankakee—and there forming a junction with the Illinois Central, one of the best railroads in the West, supply the missing link between Chicago and Cincinnati, thus making the best through line that has ever been opened. With their usual goaheadativeness, in this as in all other undertakings of theirs, the eleven-mile track, although not a rail was laid the first day of August, was put through and completed, and fast trains put on, on the 25th day of August—or twenty-one working days from the day the first spike was driven. As soon as the eleven miles link was completed, arrangements were immediately made with the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette and the Illinois Central Railroads for a through passenger and freight line between Chicago and Cincinnati that should eclipse anything of the kind ever before undertaken; and, to show how successful this effort has been, we can safely say that a large part of the freight and passenger business between these two cities is done by this line, and all who have tried it pronounce the new line a big success in every particular. Passenger trains are run between Chicago and Cincinnati without change of cars, and with but one change of conductors (at Lafayette), making the best time ever undertaken—the time from Chicago to Lafayette being but four hours and fifty minutes, and to Indianapolis but seven hours, and to Cincinnati but twelve hours; and, contrary to the old rule, this line does as they advertise, and make their time. The time on freight is all that can be desired, being but twelve hours from Chicago to Lafayette, twenty hours to Indianapolis, and thirty-six to Cincinnati. Too much cannot be said in this connection in favor of the energy and enterprise of the three gentlemen above named, to whom Chicago and Cincinnati owe so much, and who have fairly earned the glory their achievement merits.

THAT "DRAMATIC BALL."

Card to the Public:

Whereas, certain evil-disposed persons, by means of borrowed robes, artfully worded advertisements and catch-lines, are seeking to impose upon the credulity of the public in announcing "A Grand Bal Masque," to take place at the Academy of Music on Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 28, and ... that the said ball is given with the consent, concurrence, and ... auspices of the dramatic profession in Chicago, we deem it a duty to the public and to the dramatic profession at large to deny the same, and hurl the foul aspersion and slander in the teeth of those who caused the same to be uttered. We have too much respect for the public, and for our names and profession generally, ever to lend our aid or countenance to any such entertainment. In submitting to the public this denial, we feel that we do but echo the thoughts and wishes of all our professional brethren. Apologizing for trespassing on your valuable space, we remain your most obedient servants,

GEO. L. FOX,
And entire Company now at Aiken's Theatre.

Carbonic Acid as a Fire-Extinguisher.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The Mayor's message relative to additional fire protection in your city seems to have been a basis for discussion in the Council on Friday evening, and I observe that one of the Aldermen is reported as saying that, "As for the Babcocks, they were useless, and the people laughed at the idea of buying them."

Having witnessed several tests of the Babcock Extinguishers and Engines, that were certainly remarkably successful in performing all that was claimed for them, I had arrived at a very different conclusion as to the utility of these machines. Since, however, an Alderman has expressed such an opinion, I have examined the school-books, to see what is said in them about carbonic acid,—the extinguishing agent generated and used in these machines,—and would most respectfully refer that gentleman, or any other person disposed to investigate the subject, to "...'s Principles of Chemistry," pp. 290, 291, and to "Youman's New Chemistry," p. 219, sec. ...

I quote: "Carbonic acid is not inflammable, and extinguishes the flame of burning bodies, even when largely diluted with air, for a candle will not burn in a mixture of four volumes of atmospheric air and *one* of carbonic acid."

Again: "This property of carbonic acid has been practically applied for the extinguishment of fires in coal-mines,—a stream of carbonic acid, generated by passing through a furnace of ..., being blown into the mine until all its passages were filled with it, and the combustion arrested. In this way, a coal-mine in England which had been on fire for thirty years, and had extended over twenty-six acres, was extinguished in 1851. About 8,000,000 cubic feet of gas was required to fill the mine, and a continuous stream of *impure* carbonic acid was forced in by the agency of a steam-jet, day and night, for about three weeks. The difficulty lay, not so much in putting out the fire, as in cooling down the ignited mass so that it should not again burst into flame on the readmission of air; and, in order to effect the necessary reduction in temperature, water was blown in along with the carbonic acid, in the form of a fine spray, or mist. Subsequently, air mixed with the spray was thrown in; and in a month from the commencement of operations, the fire was found to be completely extinguished."

It has occurred to me that the incident which I have quoted at length is of sufficient interest to the public at this time to be worthy of republication in the newspapers, and hence I have taken the trouble to send you a copy, which I think you may regard as worthy a place in your columns.

It seems to me that, in this age of progress, conservators of the public weal can hardly afford to laugh at scientific discoveries. W.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Nov. 22, 1872.

Bank Suspension.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—The Union Bank ... Ohio, has suspended payment. It is understood here that this is the result of complications growing out of the suspension of the W... ..., announced yesterday morning.

THE STUDIOS.

No Place Like Home for Chicago Artists.

The Wanderers Returning and Resuming Their Places.

A Visit to the Studios—Some of the New Productions.

There's no place like home, though that home be the burnt district, and though the members of the family be scattered to the four winds of heaven. Be it never so homely, and be the prospects never so gloomy, Chicago offers to her sons a welcome which no other city can give them. So well testify the artists whose studios were so remorselessly devoured, and whose works of art were not respected by the fiery tongues which spared neither sand-stone nor canvas, pallette nor shanty. Their experience was not a cheerful one, nor one calculated to fix in them with that cosmopolitan indifference to their locality which true artists should always be made to feel. Chicago, a year ago, was no place for the limners and sculptors, for the patrons of art were prostrated in pocket, and the love of beauty was of no importance compared with domestic needs. With their studios reduced to ashes, their materials gone, their patrons shivering for the bare necessities of existence, the poor artists found that Chicago was no place for art, and no home for them. They saw no hope of subsistence here, and emigrated. Our sister cities were willing, even anxious to do all they could for the sufferers by the fire on the grounds of a common humanity, but while whole-hearted and generous, many of them were unappreciative of art. Thus the artists who tried Cincinnati, St. Louis, Baltimore, and Boston, found themselves isolated, their talents undiscovered, their labors unrewarded. Many of them were driven hence without a dollar, and these poor fellows were in sorry plight. Conservative St. Louis had her own fraternity of artists, and those who were forced to seek in that city a bare subsistence, soon discovered that they were regarded as interlopers, and that their genius, if they had any, were not of an order to find sympathy with the lovers of the beautiful in the capital of Missouri. There were several who tried their fortunes there, but not one found a word or an order to encourage them. They believed in Chicago, were of Chicago, longed for Chicago, as the Jews for Jerusalem restored, and were unacceptable. The same spirit was evinced in the other cities, and one by one they drifted back again to the city of their adoption. Their welcome here was warm, warmer even than their fiery dismissal. One or two of them returned to find an impromptu ovation awaiting them. One artist, a portrait painter, who had passed a dreary winter in St. Louis, obtained half a dozen orders within three days after his return. Others met with varying success. All concluded that "they would no longer roam," for here, if anywhere, they were known, and here, if anywhere, their efforts would meet with appreciation.

The first healthy symptom of recovery in the taste for art was observable in the effort made by the members of the Academy of Design to re-establish that shattered institution. A meeting of the artists composing it was held last Thursday, and a new impetus given to the work by the determination of the members to base it in future, not upon the ambitions of a few, but upon the material wealth and reputation of the city. To this end they determined to elect a Board of Trustees, composed of citizens distinguished for their wealth, their public spirit and their integrity, who should control the finances of the institution, and whose social status should be a guarantee of the standing of the Academy. The Trustees were elected upon certain conditions. They were to be chosen from among those who believed that Art was more than a general term, and that its beauties were not mere day dreams. They were to be men who recognized the æsthetic element in men and society, and were anxious to encourage its development. They were to contribute to the finances of the Academy, and, by their influence, to encourage others to go and do likewise.

Their names were to state to the public that the Academy was a thing of reality, for the encouragement of art, and not for the emolument of adventurers, and that such substantial assistance as might be rendered would go toward the development of such æsthetic taste as the city possessed. The Academy chose the following trustees: George C. Walker, W. E. Doggett, S. M. Nickerson, Potter Palmer, W. ... Howard, N. K. Fairbank, Mark Skinner, Franklin McVeagh, Henry W. King, and L. Z. Leiter. The election of these gentlemen was a fair indication that the members of the Academy meant business, and there is little doubt that most of the Board, if not all, will gladly accept the position and contribute toward the fostering of art in Chicago. They have not been heard from yet, and their acceptance or declination is yet a matter of doubt. Until it is finally determined, no further steps can be taken by the Academy.

As a rule, the artists are not very busy. The stringency of the money market at present affects them as well as every one else, but they are all doing something, and many of them with renewed vigor and promise of good work in the future.

Among the most important productions of the studio, may be mentioned a painting by Elkins, Shasta Butte, a picturesque piece of California scenery. The painting is of large size, and the subject one calculated to awake the genius of the artist. He has chosen to paint the butte in the varied light of a California afternoon, in the upland districts, thus giving him an opportunity to introduce the striking, almost weird light effects observable in mountainous regions, and especially striking in the pure atmosphere of California. The result is eminently artistic. The sun is hidden from the eye by a bank of clouds, but the full glare is thrown upon the peak of the mountain, the range of hills beyond lying in deep shadow. The base of the mountain is enveloped in a mysterious haze, while the valley in the foreground is rich in the colors of California landscape. There is ... visible in the vast field before the eye, a solitary column of smoke of the most delicate blue, where some Indian camp fire has been lighted. Near the bank of the stream a solitary Indian has drawn his canoe up under a rock, and is peacefully sleeping. Beyond these suggestions of human presence, there is nothing. A perfect stillness pervades everywhere. This picture has engrossed Mr. Elkins' time for more than a year, and is scarcely complete yet. A few touches are needed to perfect it, and those who have seen it have expressed a great admiration of it. It differs materially from any of this artist's productions heretofore, and may be regarded as the best thing he has as yet created.

Mr. Drury, on West Madison street, between ... and Sangamon, has on hand three or four paintings which are so far advanced as to give an idea of the artist's idea. One of these is a picture which the artist intends calling "Making Hay While the Sun Shines." It is an animated scene in a hay field. A heavy bank of clouds, threatening a shower, tell the story, and the good reasons for the hurried actions of the haymakers, who are busy loading two heavy wagons. All is animation and activity, even the horses in the wagons participating in the general desire of making the most of it. The painting is not sufficiently advanced to ... the faces of the haymakers, but their attitudes are enough. The clouding is successfully done, and the picture promises to be one of ...

Another picture, by the same artist, is a quiet ... scene, in strong contrast with the above. ... a more complete antithesis could scarcely ... It is an order for a West Side ... and, though only in its inception, ... readily followed out.

A third picture, as widely different from ... is a marine piece. A stranded ... on a rocky shore, in a sky black with masses of cloud, between two banks of ... a brilliant ray of light is thrown upon the ... and a massive boulder breaking the sunlight, a line of black shadow, are the salient ... It is such a picture as the majority of ... would stop and study without a thought ... of the others, full of strong points and ... merit.

"... at Midnight" is the starting name ... be given to Hammerstad's painting ... not beheld in this land of the free, but confined to the bold bluffs of Norway and the extreme North. The artist has taken advantage of the summer solstice in a wild and desolate region to produce a picture which arrests the eye immediately, and compels the observer to pause and study. The summer sun has just sunk to the verge of the horizon, and is hanging suspended in mid-air, it seems, before he begins his re-ascent. The cold bright light is flung askant upon one of those historic fiords in which Norse geography abounds, and among which were enacted the heroic feats of the heroes of Norse tradition. Great shadows are thrown along the water by bold masses of rock, while two men in a canoe stand up to view the grandeur of the effect upon sea and shore. The picture brings one into the presence of one of those scenes which nature affords to only a chosen few, and by which she appears to be endeavoring to compensate for the long, dreary winters of a northern climate. As a work of art it has been viewed by artists with more than ordinary compliment, and, as a promise of future greatness, it has raised Mr. Hammerstad above some of his more favored associates.

The artist's history is a romantic one. A poor Norwegian shepherd-boy, he evinced at an early age a penchant for painting, and a brilliancy of creative power that struck a patron of penniless painters, who recognized in the untutored farm hand the true artist. He procured for his protege the best teachers, and for three years paid for his tuition. The lad studied hard, and rapidly developed his genius, winning from his master the highest commendation. He was studying might and main, and with feverish anxiety, when an obstacle to his future progress appeared in the form of the military regulations of his country. To serve as a soldier for five years was a blow at all his future hopes. To avoid it he expatriated himself, and came to the United States three years ago. He was struggling for recognition when the fire came, swallowed all he had, and drove him to St. Louis. He, like others, discovered that in St. Louis he could find no hope, and again he returned to Chicago, where he is painting assiduously and preparing himself for greater things. Besides the painting noticed, are several others incomplete at present, painted from studies in California and Colorado. The general style is as bold as the crags of the artist's Scandinavian home, but they are not sufficiently advanced as to permit comment.

Going into Phillips' studio, on Van Buren street, duplicate paintings of a face, rarely sweet in expression, attract the eye and fascinate the visitor. The calm features, destitute of color, the exquisite self-containment in the face cannot but hold one. Those who were so fortunate as to know the original, recognize at once in this the portrait of the wife of Rev. R. Laird Collier—the best souvenir of that amiable lady that remains excepting the memory which her deeds have left in the hearts of those who knew her. The original painting was executed by the artist from an indifferent photograph of Mrs. Collier, and from his recollection of her face. It was painted for the chapel of the new Church of the Messiah, of which mention has been made in THE TRIBUNE. The copy, which can be told from the original only by certain marks intentionally added by the artist, is intended for Mrs. Collier's father, while a third, not yet commenced, is for Mr. Collier.

Portraits of Philo Carpenter and his deceased wife, the former from life, and the latter from a photograph, are also strong likenesses and strong faces. Copies almost without number are ordered.

Phillips is also engaged upon a life-size painting of Scotland's patron saint for the St. Andrew's Society, a subject which the artist has worked on with infinite labor. The martyred saint is impaled upon the traditional diagonal cross. The artist has discarded the conventional planed boards and substituted rough branches. The drapery is that prescribed by the order, and gives the artist little opportunity to indulge the picturesque or graceful. The attitude, however, leaves little to be desired, while the face, the artist's principal study, is strong and characteristic. An old man, fully 70 years of age, St. Andrew's face is adorned with a full grey beard. The countenance expresses a peaceful resignation to suffering, and a piety almost divine. With his right hand he exhorts his followers to steadfastness in the faith, and courage in persecution. In the background the artist has endeavored to idealize the dawn of Christianity, by a daybreak of unusual splendor. The painting is nearly finished, and will be ready for the new hall in a few days.

Conkey, the sculptor, is busy with orders. Sculpture is not as profitable as painting now-a-days in Chicago, but the time is coming shortly when art will regain the position it held before the fire, and sculptors and painters alike will find their hands full. A pretty little bust of May Stark, a daughter of James L. Stark, ordered before the fire, and nearly finished only to be destroyed, is the sculptor's latest work. The likeness is said to be good. A happy conceit is the finishing of the bust in a festoon of May flowers in full bloom. An equally pretty piece of work is a bust of Eddie Blatchford, well executed.

Pebbles and Pickering, on the West Side, are kept fairly busy painting portraits. The former has a portrait of Mrs. James Walsh deserving of notice, and Pickering several portraits yet lacking the finishing touches. Other artists will receive notice on future occasions.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Price of Farm Products, and the Money Market—The Remedy that Some Wise Ones Propose—What We May Reasonably Expect—The Tenant System.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 23, 1872.

The low price of farm-products continues to attract attention, not only among farmers, but all classes of business; for it reaches the pockets of all. The reason for this is the broad fact that the rural population, having a preponderance of numbers, make up the largest number of consumers of the products of the so-called skilled industries; and, when their resources are cut off, or even crippled, the effect is soon made apparent in all other departments of business. Gradually the present trouble will disappear, though, no doubt in its course, it will bring some important change with it. Whenever money becomes tight, as at present, it is from the same cause. In the year '62-'3, we had the same stringency, "10 cent corn and 3 cent pork." The low price of farm products put it out of the power of the rural population to make their usual purchases, and money did not return from the country, but was hoarded by those who had the power to hoard it, while the small amount received went to pay for absolute needs, the payment of old debts and taxes. Not that there is less money to-day than six months ago, but it has ceased its usual rapid flow. It is the difference between the man who handles his cash half-a-dozen times a year and the man who handles it but once. Let us see how this is: A has $2,000, and starts in trade in groceries. He sells for ready pay, either in cash or farm-produce, and thus turns his $2,000 over once a month. He is enabled to buy for ready pay, and buys cheap; not only that, but is able at all times to keep up his stock to its maximum. He thus handles his capital twelve times a year, or an aggregate of $24,000. B, at the same time, makes a purchase of $24,000, and sells on credit. At the end of six months his stock becomes broken, for the reason that he could not exactly foresee the actual demand for a varied stock of goods, and he has many unsalable goods on hand, with many slow, if not bankrupt debtors. At best, he has turned his capital but once, and is an old fogy beside A, who, with one-twelfth as much ready cash, has done the same amount of business. It is thus that active business makes money plenty.

We see the same thing verified with a small farmer who pursues a mixed husbandry of farm, orchard, and garden products; for he always has something to sell, to meet his current expenses. Like the small, prompt business man, who is careful to keep only such goods as are in demand and command a ready sale, he grows such products as are required in their season, and to the extent that a prudent forethought may suggest. This class of men make little complaint in regard to hard times, for they are in the habit of paying as they go, and do not like to run in debt. On the other hand, the farmer who grows the great staples that find a market annually or semi-annually, are in the habit of anticipating their incomes, or what is called running an account at the stores. When they come to the day of settlement, they find these bills have grown much beyond their anticipation, and, if their crop is short or prices low, they are placed in an unpleasant position; but it is simply overtrading or overdrawing the income, and hard times are the result. It is no more than occurs to all other people who overdraw their income; but as it occurs at the same time to so large a class of our people, it must of necessity affect those whose interest is so closely allied to this one of the cultivators of the soil.

The remedy for this condition of things cannot be applied in a day or a month, but must have also a moral growth; that is, our habits must, to some extent, be changed. The shortening up of credits is gradually doing good, and, when we have reached the cash basis, these fluctuations will have little effect on us or the country. However low the prices of farm-products may be, unless there is an unusually small crop, we shall be able to get along quite comfortably; but to pay debts with corn at 20 cents, when we have made our estimate at 40 cents, and ran in debt accordingly, is not so easily arranged. When the farmer gets behind, or thinks he needs more capital, he is too apt to make forced loans of his grocer, his dry-goods merchant, the implement-dealer, and others of whom he makes his purchases. Now, this is wrong, as is shown at this time. If the farmer can pay cash for all that he purchases, at the time, he will not be liable to get more than he needs. He may do without many things to which he may have been accustomed, but this is better than to run into debt.

The usual remedy for hard times is to shorten up our expenses, and this we are enabled to do; for, in good times the most of us live rather fast. We wear out our old clothes, use the old cook-stove, scour up the old plow, and repair the old wagon; but, if we keep out of debt, and buy for cash, we may save at least 20 per cent of our present outgoes. This is one of the first points to be considered, and cannot fail of laying the foundation of success. "But," says one, "what shall we do to get out of debt, and to compel the world to pay us the same rate for the products of our labor as that we pay for the labor of others?" "By forming a ring, as among the trades," say several of our wiseacres in the agricultural journals. "Let us form a ring, and not sell our products at less than the old prices, or corresponding to the prices of iron, leather, lumber and similar goods." That is all very fair and just, not only to ourselves, but to all others. But can we make it work? "Of course we can. Don't we hold more pork than Young & Co.; and have we not more wheat and corn than all the grain-dealers combined? Just let us sell to them a few million dollars' worth of our staples *long*, and see how soon they will find themselves *short*. Let our ring swallow up all other rings and break them, and then we may have things our own way. Let us refuse the railroads a bushel of grain, a car-load of hogs or cattle, and stay at home ourselves. That will bring them to terms, for their rolling-stock will then be idle. In short, this ring of the farmers can be made to dictate terms to all other departments of trade. If the press fights us, we can stop the paper and starve the editors,—not as in former times, when we took the papers on tick and did pay for them, but by refusing to pay for them in advance; that will do the business." This is the line of argument dealt out by many of our farmers, and is their remedy for the present tightness in the money market, and the consequent low prices of farm-crops. If we look back a few years, we will see that we have passed over worse times than these, before the time of railroads, telegraphs, and mammoth commercial newspapers.

But how shall we form the ring? is the first question that comes up for solution. Debts must be paid as far as possible. Even with the low price of corn, taxes must be paid, for they are a lien upon our homesteads; new dresses must be had, for the new baby, and new ones for the change of seasons that demands warmer clothing; in short, we cannot suspend our real needs, though we may dispense with many luxuries. It is therefore impossible to form a ring that will compel the world to buy our products at our prices.

We ought not to complain that the soil has yielded us those beautiful crops, for our own skill has had something to do with it; but we should be thankful that such is the case, for it gives millions of people what they do not always get: cheap food; and in time we shall have our recompense.

This low price of farm products, and the advancing rates for manufactured goods and wages of skilled labor, must, in a short time, change position, and we may hope to see them approximating each other in the course of a few years, for a revolution must come to change the present rings of labor and of trade.

Farming pays so poorly that there is no encouragement at present to enlarge its extent; but there is a disposition to curtail operations; and this will of itself increase the price of many articles now below the real cost of production. Then we must reorganize our operations, for the want of help in the kitchen and the labor on the farm. The fact is, we have no help in the kitchen, beyond what the wife and daughters can do; and it is, therefore, almost impossible to board farm hands. And this, if continued, must lead to the

TENANT-HOUSE SYSTEM

of providing farm labor. The cities and villages invite the laborer to them, for there they find homes. For this reason many branches of farming pay better near our villages, where land is held at a high figure, than at a distance, where it is comparatively cheap. Broom-corn, hops, small fruits, and garden crops will only make good returns in the vicinity of this class of labor,—that is, laborers who board themselves,—and it is only there that a supply of reasonably good laborers may be had. Now, if we are to continue farming on the present rate of increase, we must needs build tenant-houses on the farms, in order to draw this kind of labor from the village. It is a question for each farmer who employs hired help to solve for himself: Will he build tenant-houses for his hands; or will he turn his farm to pasturage and meadow, in order to bring the work within the limits that will suffice for his own labor?

Farming, like all other departments of business, must be brought to the paying test, and a farm is only worth as an investment what it will pay as an income on that investment.

In order to get out of the present difficulty, we have to shorten our expenses. At the same time, it is not fair to ask others to give us credit when we demand cash for our own goods. Let a butcher ask us for six months' credit on that fat cow, the pork-packer for our hogs, the grain dealer for our corn, and we would stare at them. Then what claim have we on others for a credit? The men who offer us long credits do so at a large profit—that is, in helping us they doubly help themselves. RURAL.

Effect of the Hiss on Actors.

High and low, from Garrick to "the super," it is probably the actor's doom, for more or less reasons, at some time or another, to be hissed. He is, as members of Parliament are fond of saying, "in the hands of the House," and may be ill-considered by it. Any one can hiss, and one goose makes many. Lamb relates how he once saw Elliston, sitting in state in the tarnished green-room of the Olympic Theatre, while before him was brought for judgment, on complaint of prompter, "one of those little tawdry things that flirt at the tails of choruses—the pertest little drab—a dirty fringe and appendage of the lamp's smoke—who, it seems, on some disapprobation expressed by a 'highly respectable' audience, had precipitately quitted her station on the boards and withdrawn her small talents in disgust. 'And how dare you,' said the manager, "how dare you, madam, without a notice, withdraw yourself from your theatrical duties?" "I was hissed, sir." "And you have the presumption to decide upon the taste of the town?" "I don't know that, sir, but I will never stand to be hissed," was the rejoinder of Young Confidence. Then, gathering up his features into one significant mass of wonder, pity, and expostulatory indignation,—in a lesson never to have been lost upon a creature less forward than she who stood before him,—his words were these: 'They have hissed *me*!'" It is understood that this argument failed in its effect, for after all, a hiss is not to be in such wise excused or explained away; its application is far too direct and personal. "Ladies and gentlemen, it was not I that shot the arrow," said Braham to his audience, when some bungling occurred in a performance of "William Tell," and the famous apple remained uninjured upon the head of the hero's son. If derision was moved by this bungling, still more did the singer's address and confession excite the mirth of the spectators. To another singer, failure, or the dread of failure, was fraught with more tragic consequences. For some sixteen years Adolphe Nourrit had been the chief tenor of the Paris Opera-house. He had created the leading characters in "Robert," "Les Huguenots," "La Juive," "Gustave," and "Massaniello." He resigned his position precipitately upon the advent of Duprez. The younger singer afflicted the elder with a kind of panic. The news that Duprez was among his audience was sufficient to paralyze his powers, to extinguish his voice. He left France for Italy. His success was unquestionable, but he had lost confidence in himself; a deep dejection settled upon him, his apprehension of failure approached delirium. At last he persuaded himself that the applause he won from a Neapolitan audience was purely ironical, was but scoffing ill-disguised. At 5 in the morning, on the 8th of March, 1839, he flung himself from the window of an upper floor, and was picked up in the street quite dead. Poor Nourrit! he was a man of genius in his way; but for him there would have been no grand duet in the fourth act of "Les Huguenots," no cavatina for *Eleazar* in "La Juive," and to his inventiveness is to be ascribed the ballet of "La Sylphide," which Taglioni made so famous.—*All the Year Round.*

—Never turn round in the street to see what another girl wears; you will always find her doing the same thing.

TRAGEDY AT WESTFIELD, MASS.

A Jealous Desperado Shoots a Young Lady and Her Lover.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Union.

One of the most cold-blooded and fiendish attempts at murder that has occurred in this vicinity for a long time took place at Westfield, about eleven o'clock on Wednesday night. The history of the case is as follows: Some three years ago a man named Albert Smith appeared in Westfield, and obtained employment from Alonzo Whitney, the well-known tobacco dealer, to take care of horses. He remained there about a year, during which time his conduct was anything but good, and he was finally discharged. While working there he took Mr. Whitney's double team out for a drive, one night, without the owner's knowledge, and allowed it to run away and smash the vehicle. He covered up the affair by falsehood for a long time, and only owned up when finally cornered. After leaving Mr. Whitney's employ he went to work for the Boston & Albany Railroad as switchman in the Westfield depot yard, and while thus engaged became noted for his violent and desperate disposition.

About a year ago Leander B. Bates, a carpenter of Southampton, moved to Westfield and purchased a residence near the west end of Pochassic street, in a neat brick house with large and spacious grounds. This dwelling was but a few rods of and overlooked the railroad yard, where Smith was employed. The latter had occasion to go up to the house daily for water, and on other errands, feigned or necessary, and quickly fastened his eyes upon Miss Jennie Bates, a daughter of the carpenter and a very pretty and prepossessing brunette. His visits daily became more frequent than agreeable, and knowing Smith's bad reputation Jennie's friends forbade his coming there. From that moment the villain swore to be revenged, and how well he kept his word has been fearfully illustrated. Soon after he had been told to keep away, Miss Jennie, on going into a pantry, glanced upward and saw Smith looking at her ferociously through a window. She informed her friends that he was there, and he fled before they could get out of doors to catch him, although they saw him running away. If she went into a neighbor's house in the evening, he was sure to dog her steps, and it was considered unsafe for her to go out without escort, and even this did not always protect her from insult. Smith circulated stories derogatory to her character, one of which was to the effect that she had been in New Haven with him and staid two or three days. He openly threatened to shoot her and any one who kept company with her, and also burn her father's buildings. He was generally believed to be what is vulgarly called a "big blow," and no one really thought he would dare to carry such threats into execution. On several occasions he has boasted about hiding under the piazza of the house where Miss Bates lives, and listening to her conversation with her gentleman friends and would state portions of it. About two weeks ago Mr. Bates heard a noise in the night, as of some one trying to gain an entrance to the house. He proceeded to the spot where the sounds were heard, and saw Smith on a ladder with a lantern in his hand, trying to pry open the window opening into his daughter's chamber. Smith jumped from the top of the ladder to the ground on finding he was discovered, and ran away.

Among the well-known and prominent citizens of Westfield is Charles Sackett, a bachelor, about 40 years old, and owning a fine residence on Union street. This gentleman has for some time been paying his addresses to Miss Bates, and seems to have been the subject of Smith's particular spite, the latter often stepping up to him in the most violent manner and using the most abusive and threatening language. He has also frequently wandered wildly about Mr. Bates' house in the day time, firing a pistol into the air, and glaring savagely at the house, with a view to terrifying the inmates. Meeting Mr. Sackett in the street one day, he pulled off his coat, and swore he could whip any man in Westfield. Mr. Sackett, who, by the way, is a powerful man, paid little attention to him, and he went away.

On Saturday of last week, Miss Bates was at the house of a relative in Northampton. During the evening the door-bell rang and the owner of the house, on going to answer the summons, was confronted by Smith, who inquired if Miss Bates was there. Being told she was, he asked to see her, saying, "I only want to speak with her a moment—just a single moment." The lady declined to see him, and he went away, muttering.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Sackett called at the residence of Miss Bates, to escort her to Music Hall, where Amy Stone's Dramatic Troupe was to play. The young lady said she feared to go, on account of the threats Smith had made to shoot her, and she was afraid he would watch and waylay them. Of course her fears were laughed at, and she went. On their way home, about 11 o'clock, they caught sight of Smith following them over the foot bridge which crosses the track of the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, at Pochassic street. They kept quietly along, however, directly through the street, while Smith ran rapidly around Parker avenue to the rear of the grounds about the residence of Henry Atkins, to which he obtained ingress by leaping over the fence. Passing swiftly along the flagging walk on the east side of Mr. Atkin's house, he found himself at Pochassic street, along which his victims were walking toward him. He was concealed from their view by the shrubbery of the yard, and, trying one gate without success, he opened another and stood on the sidewalk squarely in front of the two persons whom he intended to murder. "Now you ——, I've got you!" he shouted to Sackett, and fired a small sized Smith & Wesson revolver without effect. Mr. Sackett jumped for him, but was pushed away by Smith, who cried, "Stand back, d—n you!" and shot him squarely in the left breast, near the heart, the ball passing upward and glancing from a rib. A third shot struck Miss Bates under the left eye, passed half way around the skull, and came out at the back of her head. She screamed and threw up her right hand to protect her face, and the fourth shot struck her between the middle fingers, where the ball still remains. The villain fired three more shots, emptying the contents of his revolver, but none of them took effect.

A short distance in front of Smith, when he fired, was a young man named George Fox, who boarded at Mr. Bates's house, and was also on his way home from the theatre. Hearing the shots, he ran back with a single-barrelled pistol in his hand, just as Smith started to run away. The young man chased him down a bank to a railroad track, and fired at him, unfortunately without success. He then went back to aid his wounded friends, who were barely able to walk to the house, where they were attended by Dr. James Holland and Dr. Clark, who examined the wounds and pronounced them serious, though not necessarily dangerous, unless the nervous shock should prove greater than it appeared.

As Smith ran away, he met James Parker, son of the Station Agent, at the depot, who said, "What have you been doing—peppering 'em;" "Yes, I have by G—d, and I have fixed the —— of a ——," was the reply. Smith walked quietly along the platform at the depot, met a man near the railroad crossing, at Elm street, passed a few words of ordinary conversation, and proceeded on foot to the house of a man named Jones, near the round-house of the Boston & Albany Railroad at West Springfield, where he boarded, and went to bed. Meantime the citizens of Westfield were aroused and a search made for him, and it is certain if he could have been found he would have been hung without Judge or jury. Special Officer G. H. Mallory and Patrolman Thomas Meaden having ascertained where Smith boarded, took a night freight train for the city, and notified our police of the affair. They then crossed back to the West Springfield side of the river, and after going to two or three places found the right house, and learned that Smith was in bed. The two officers then went into the room and seized their man before he could raise himself in bed. He put on his clothes, and the officers on searching him found in his pantaloons pocket the revolver with which the crime was committed. As it was taken away from him, he remarked, savagely, "If I had known when you came into the room, you would have got the contents of that." He made no attempt at concealment, but stated frankly that he did the shooting and was "d—d glad of it." The officers attached their "leaders" to his wrists, and took him to the police station in this city, for safe-keeping until the departure of the early train for Westfield, on which they embarked. On arriving at the latter town, a large crowd greeted them at the depot, and there was loud and earnest talk about hanging Smith to the timbers of the foot-bridge over the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, and had the persons he intended to have murdered been actually killed, he would probably have thus been disposed of. He was taken to the lock-up, however, without trouble, and a preliminary examination ordered at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Smith is about 26 years old, with a round, full face, and a mustache naturally red, but always dyed a jet black. He hails from Baltimore. It has been ascertained that he tried to borrow a pistol of the superintendent of the livery stable on the north side of the depot, Wednesday afternoon, but was refused. Early in the evening he went into one of the rooms at the depot, broke off a piece of poker and swore that he was going to be revenged. Soon after he borrowed a revolver of a man, Daniel Dunham, and with this weapon he waylaid the two lovers.

Miss Bates is 20 years old, and has a large circle of friends, who sympathize with her deeply in her misfortune. Only about a month ago they proposed to take legal measures to prevent her from being persecuted by Smith, and he suddenly left the town, which had become too hot for him. He occasionally returned, and must have meditated the deed for a long time, and have followed his intended victims like a sleuth-hound, waiting for an opportunity to destroy them. The affair has created great excitement in Westfield, and is the all-absorbing theme of conversation, to-day, in the shop, store, and on the street.

Chief of Police Chamberlain got pretty close to Smith during the chase, catching sight of him near West Springfield. The officer drew his revolver and ran after him, but Smith hearing his steps dodged around the corner of Mittenaque depot and disappeared. Smith attended the Baptist Church regularly, and was visited by some of the Sunday School scholars, this forenoon. They expressed their regret at his condition, and he said, "Oh, it's all right!" He stated, while in the lock-up, that nobody had any right to Jennie Bates but himself, and nobody should have. Once he exclaimed, "I shall get clear if money can do it." He sent a despatch this morning to a man in Baltimore, asking him to come on immediately.

WESTFIELD, Thursday afternoon.—Long before 2 o'clock, the hour for Smith's examination, the Police Court room was densely packed with spectators, and the walk outside was a mass of people unable to gain admittance. Justice Lewis presided, and the charge was read to Smith, who pleaded not guilty. M. B. Whitney appeared as his counsel, and asked that the doctor who examined the wounded persons might testify as to their condition. Dr. Clark accordingly took the stand, and said he considered the wound serious, though not necessarily fatal, unless some unlooked-for symptom should set in. No other testimony was offered, and Smith was ordered to furnish bail in the sum of $7,500 in each case (a total of $15,000), for his appearance before the Superior Court, at Springfield, in December. As he was unable to procure bail, he will be taken to the Springfield jail by the train which leaves Westfield at half-past 5 this afternoon.

Smith inquires often and anxiously about the condition of Jennie Bates, but seems to care but little whether Sackett lives or dies.

JOAQUIN'S WIFE.

Minnie Myrtle Miller Again on the Rostrum—Another Rasping of the Poet of the Sierras.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 13.

Mrs. Minnie Myrtle Miller delivered her second lecture on "Joaquin Miller, the Poet and the Man," to an audience of about three hundred persons, in Pacific Hall, last evening. The lecture was delivered in a clear ringing tone, and abounded in the most delicate satire. Her sarcastic allusions to her illustrious and romantic liege were highly appreciated by her hearers, and so sharp and cutting was the vein of wit and satire running all through it that the audience was kept in continual smiles and good humor. Punctually at 8 o'clock the lecturess emerged from the waiting-room and ascended the rostrum with a quick, decisive step. Her appearance was greeted with applause, which she acknowledged with a graceful bow. She was attired in a modest dress of black silk, with white lace mauve, and a delicate pink knot at her throat. Her hair fell in long flowing curls down her back and shoulders, and her hands were encased in white kid gloves.

She unrolled her manuscript, arranged it on the table before her and began her lecture, speaking in a clear, quick tone and an earnest manner. She began by apologizing for her appearance before a San Francisco audience again, and returning her thanks for the warm and hearty reception she had met with in this city, where she was an entire stranger. Having briefly explained the hard necessity which drove her into the lecture-field in the hope of gaining support for herself and her helpless children, and assured her hearers that, distasteful as it was to her, she gladly made the sacrifice in order that her babies might not go hungry, she turned her attention to the subject of her lecture. She said: "I think I know whereof I speak when I speak of Joaquin Miller. When I speak of the Poet of the Sierras I speak of one greater than I, the latchet of whose literary shoes I am not worthy to loosen. He is a very sensible man, a wise man, a practical man, and he will view this matter in a common sense way. He was always very anxious about discouraging me whenever he thought I would not succeed, and this was wise and necessary. Of course, if he sees that I am likely to fail in this business, he will condemn me for it with his usual earnestness; but if he sees that I am likely to succeed, I know his nature well enough to know that he will proffer his kindly assistance in getting up the lectures—and consent to share in the profits."

She referred to an article published in one of the newspapers, recently, in which she was styled a venerable ensnarer of the poet's affections, and purporting to show how, as she said, the guileless young poet came down from the Sierras, fresh from his wigwam fires, to be ensnared by a woman many years younger than he, and much more inexperienced. She sketched the life of the poet in the mines, where he wheeled dirt and shoveled slum for one month, when a flood washed away all the fruits of his labor and he threw up mining in disgust, and, after roaming the wild woods for a while, went to editing a newspaper. But perhaps his greatest misfortune was his meeting with the venerable ensnarer of Point Blanco. He grew tired of writing editorials, grew tired of all labor, and told his printers he must go to the sea-coast for his health.

So one morning he mounted his spotted courser that stood impatiently waiting for his rider, and, kissing his hand to a smiling widow who stood at the door, rode gracefully toward the west. Never was there a more graceful rider, and never one who was prouder of his horsemanship. He rode on through the shadow of the deep woods, past the Three Sisters, through the narrow valley of the Umpqua, with its yellow stubble-fields and its laden orchards, toward the sea. The scenery was grand and inspiring, and the poet, gazing on its beauties, became oblivious of all else, and the spotted courser led him astray. At night the editor of the Eugene City *Register* was lost in the mountains. It was nothing to him to encamp in the woods within blankets, and the next morning he found the trail and at nightfall arrived on the bluff overlooking her home. She then gave a very beautiful and poetic description of her home in the fisherman's cottage by the sea-side. He rode up to the door, leaping the spotted horse over the logs that lay in front of the house, and dismounted, removing his ponderous spurs that made his heels so dignified. She described their meeting, and the days they spent together in rambling on the beach and scaling the crags overhanging the ocean.

He knew nothing about boats or canoes, while she prided herself on her skill in managing a canoe. One day they started to go across the river in a canoe to gather shells on the opposite bank. She let the boat float down the river, and it finally was caught in the ebbing tide and carried among the breakers at the mouth of the river. She struggled hard against it, but her hero sat all the while transfixed with fear and shouting, "Pull, Minnie, pull for God's sake." Her struggles were unavailing and they were carried farther out, and were every moment in danger of upsetting. Suddenly the poet arose and threw off his coat, pulled off his boots, and was just about jumping overboard and forsaking her to her fate, when a wave caught them and landed them both high on the beach. She was vexed and disappointed, and young ladies who had the pleasure of reading ten-cent novels would understand why she was angry. She had expected her hero to plunge into the waves and save her from drowning, but after several years' experience with him, and especially after reading "Kit Carson's Ride," and other poems of his, she had grave doubts whether he would have saved her or left her to take her chances. At any rate she was reconciled now to having been saved by the waves.

Joaquin Miller was a true son of the gods. He was the most poetic man she had ever seen, or heard, or read of. It was the essence of poetry which pervaded his life, that had made him the marvelous mixture of good and bad that he is. There was nothing on the face of the earth which accords with his notions of poetry that he would not do if he could, and nothing devoid of poetry that he would willingly do. It was very late in life before he studied religion. His father was a devout Christian, and when Joaquin heard him repeating the Lord's Prayer he loved it for its poetry. He paid little attention to creeds or religions, judging all by the elements of the poetical that entered into them. He regarded the Bible as one of the greatest of literary productions—nothing more nor less. He recognized Christ as one of the greatest men that ever lived, and admired him for his poetical career and tragic death. He liked the forms and ceremonies of the Catholic Church simply because they were mysterious and beautiful. It would be found on examination that he never did anything, nor entertained an opinion, except in the light of poetry. In this way his religion was formed. He took all the poetry out of the Christian, Jewish, Mohammedan, and Pagan religions, and out of this made up something which he called his religion. There was much in the Indian character and worship which he admired. He said the sun was light and heat, therefore it was God and the children of the sun were not entirely wrong.

He wanted the children to be pale and puny, because, he said, children of literary parents were almost always delicate and pale. He was annoyed because Maud was strong and fat, and had a perfectly healthy organization, and often took comfort in the thought that Brick was weak and puny. He had an idea that illegitimate children were more precocious and better adapted to literary pursuits than those born in wedlock, and he often said to her of their children: "I don't care for these children; they are legitimate." He was always contemplating death, and made his will about once a month. It got to be amusing to see what varied dispositions he made of his effects at times. He never willed anything to her except his love letters. He always wanted to be burned after death. He liked nearly everything which did not meet the approval of the world at large. Everything wild and romantic was his delight. He took particular pleasure in contemplating the lives and deeds of criminals. Outlaws and desperadoes were his especial pets, and he was fond of every criminal from Joaquin Murieta to Victoria Woodhull. The only speech he ever made as a lawyer was in defence of a horse-thief.

She was not prepared to give any information in regard to his connection with the Indians. He used to talk to her about a young woman of his acquaintance who used to wear tar on her face and quills on her nose. He often said to her that this woman never annoyed him by wanting to take her knitting and go visiting when he wanted her to stay at home. He always insisted that every man should be absolute master of his own house, and as she was brought up to the same belief she yielded everything to his will, and so accustomed did she become to it that her friends often said to her, "You make a god of him," and for a time it was true.

The lecturess then passed to a critical dissection of Joaquin's poetry. She said he was graceful in his flow of rhyme, graphic in his descriptions, and vigorous in style. He lacked something of the noble nature, and did not seem to have those fine emotions which characterize many of the poets. But he had many of the qualities and all the genius of a true poet, and the world, she predicted, had not yet heard the prelude of the grand songs he would sing. But he was unstable, and never knew his own mind. One day he believed one thing, and the next day he didn't believe it. In proof of this, she referred to his interview with a reporter of the New York *Sun*, recently, in which he said in one place that he was very poor, and in another place he said his publishers send him large sums of money for everything he writes. He said that perhaps she did not know him. Perhaps she did not. Perhaps there were others who knew him better than she did. If so, let them come forward and speak. She would welcome them, and they would mingle their tears together.

Referring to the interview again, she said:

"Here a chambermaid entered. Mr. Miller said, 'Excuse me,' and she left, with a smile.

"The Poet—Poor creatures! poor creatures! These poor chambermaids all come to me and tell their stories, the history of their lives. This poor girl only gets $9.00 a month. I know them all. They all come to me, and tell me of their sufferings. Poor creatures (sadly). This civilization is a monster."

Yes, said she, they tell him of their sorrows, these poor chambermaids. What can be more touching and poetical than this sympathy for chambermaids?

Mrs. Miller closed with a few words in defence of her own course. She said she came from the wild woods of Oregon without any experience in the lecture field, and with no friend to assist her. Her children were living with her mother, who was keeping a lodging-house in Portland to support them. She had started out to make something with which to provide for them, and the few souls who knew and trusted her would yet see her succeed. She again thanked the newspapers for their favorable notices of her lecture, and assured them that her aged mother and the little babes who daily watch and wait and cry for her return would join her in her grateful acknowledgments.

At the close of her lecture, which lasted about an hour, a number of ladies and gentlemen went up to her and congratulated her on her success as a lecturess. She intimated that she would lecture again on an entirely different subject before leaving the city.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 23.—PASSED DOWN—Props Westford, Mayflower, Samson and barge Java, Alaska, Potomac, Lake Michigan; schooners Bentley, Dundee, J. W. Sargent, P. S. Marsh.

PASSED UP—Props W. T. Graves, Gordon Campbell; schooners Volunteer, Worthington, Jas. Couch.

WIND—Southwest; weather clear.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 23.—PASSED DOWN—Props Yosemite, Colorado, Wenona; schooners Provost, Onondaga, Frank Crawford.

PASSED UP—Props Glasgow, Montgomery, Belle Cross, Huron City, Annie Young; bark Pensaukee, schooners Annie O. Hanson, H. C. Albrecht.

WIND—Southwest.

—Captain William A. MacNulty, of Culpeper, Virginia, will be a candidate for Postmaster of the United States Senate at the next session. Captain MacNulty is a native of Maine.

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TO ARCHITECTS.

Designs for the Construction of a public building on the square bounded by Randolph, Clark, Washington, and LaSalle-sts., in the City of Chicago, to be used jointly by the County and City for a Court House and City Hall, will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works, in said city, until March 15, A. D. 1873.

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A general description of the building and a schedule of the number and size of the various rooms required, have been prepared and may be had on application to the Board of Public Works of said city.

Designs must be sealed and indorsed "Designs for the Court House and City Hall, Chicago," and addressed to "The Building Committee of the County of Cook, and of the City of Chicago."

BUILDING COMMITTEE
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MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.—Regular convocation this Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business, in hall of Union Park Lodge, No. 610 West Lake-st. By order of the H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 23.

Financial affairs in the local market have presented an aspect of settled stringency throughout the week. The mercantile part of the business community, particularly, have found it difficult to meet their maturing obligations, on account of slow collections in the country. But, on the whole, the situation is no worse than it was last week, and it is believed that the marketing of hogs and cattle in the country, which is increasing now, will soon put money enough into the hands of the farmers to pay a large portion of their indebtedness to country merchants, and thus help the general liquidation of money obligations. As yet, however, there are no indications of the coming relief. The country banks appear to be hard up, a large proportion of them are applicants to their city correspondents for loans, and their balances here are in scarcely any instance above the amount of legal reserve they are required to keep here. The volume of currency coming in from the country is less than it was a week ago, and the high price of New York exchange favors the steady movement of the currency from here to New York.

For once, the grain markets in this city are absorbing very little money in speculative operations, and the amount of margins deposited with the Board of Trade Treasurer is small.

New York exchange is scarce and firm at 75c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending Nov 23, were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,551,277.53	$366,992.31
Tuesday	3,210,195.47	357,485.32
Wednesday	2,981,830.39	260,917.71
Thursday	2,963,125.01	280,499.95
Friday	3,016,166.08	192,288.85
Saturday	2,923,909.12	292,766.70
Total	$18,652,494.59	$1,660,950.84
Corresp'nding w'k last year	14,973,279.22	1,602,053.67

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	135	....
Fifth National Bank	130	....
Commercial National Bank	140	....
Merchants' National Bank	170	....
German National Bank	125	....
Northwestern National Bank	200	....
Corn Exchange National Bank	115	....
City National Bank	145	....
Cook County National Bank	107	110
National Bank of Illinois	109	110
National Bank of Commerce	100	101
Home National Bank	....	98
Scandinavian National Bank	....	100
Chicago City Railway	....	165
West Division Railway	....	190
North Division Railway	....	100
Pullman Palace Car	110	112
Elgin Watch Company	105	108
Chamber of Commerce	....	100
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co	100	102½
Traders' Insurance Company	....	98

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote stocks and bonds in this market this afternoon as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	116¼	116¾
5-20s of '62, ex. int	112½	112¾
5-20s of '64, ex. int	112¼	112½
5-20s of '65, ex. int	112½	112¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114¼	114½
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	114¾	115⅛
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114½	115
10-40s	107¼	107⅝
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int	109¼	110
U. S. currency 6s	113¼	113¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 and int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99 and int.
Cook County 7s	....	99 and int.
Illinois, County and Township 104,98@95		
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	....	108¾@110¼

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Money was stringent; loaned as high as ⅛ *per diem*; closed firm at 7 gold.

Sterling quiet and steady at 108@108¾ for 60 days, 109¾ for sight.

Gold, during the forenoon, was scarce, and advanced from 112¾ to 113¼, and loaned as high as ¼ per cent per day, but in the afternoon became more plentiful, and fell to 112¾@113, with loans from 1-6, 4 to flat. Clearings, $178,000,000. Treasury disbursed $341,000. Exports for the week, $232,000.

Governments weak at the opening, and firmer at the close.

Southern bonds dull and firm.

The bank statement is unfavorable, and shows a net loss of about $1,000,000. The banks now hold a little over $1,000,000 in excess of the amount required by law.

The general stock market opened weak, at a decline of ¼ to ¾ per cent, as compared with the closing prices of last night, but prices soon after advanced ½ to 3¾ per cent, the market being strong until mid-day. Between 12 m. and 1 p. m. a sharp decline occurred, and during the remainder of the afternoon the market was dull, with fluctuations between ¼ and ¾ per cent, but at the close the advance was lost.

In Northwestern, during the greater part of the day, the price ranged from 145 to 155, and reported settlements to the amount, perhaps, of $1,000,000 were made at from par to 125. At the Board this afternoon, 3,300 shares were bought in, under the rule, for account of Kenyon, Cox & Co., with whom Daniel Drew is partner, at 200 cash, and 3,000 shares for account of Boyd, Vincent & Co., successors to David Groesbeck, at 230 cash. Quite a number of settlements were made at between 200 and 230, the latter being the closing price of the day.

Henry N. Smith absolutely refused to settle, and not a share of the stock was bought in for his account.

Vanderbilt is believed to be at the back of Gould, from the fact that his son-in-law, Horace F. Clark, is one of the bondsmen in the Erie suit. It is known that Smith is short of stock to an amount exceeding 50,000 shares, and that Drew is in a similar position as regards upwards of 20,000 shares. Thirteen hundred shares were bought in under the rule said to belong to John Bloodgood. It seems certain that Gould owns in stock and contracts 200,000 shares of Northwestern common, the capital stock of which is only 140,000 shares.

Sterling, 108¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	116¾	Coupons, '67	114¼
5-20s of '62	113¼	Coupons, '68	114¾
Coupons, '64	112¾	New 5s	109
Coupons, '65	112¾	10-40s	107¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	114¼	Currency 6s	113¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95	Virginias, old	48
Tennessees, old	76	North Carolinas, old	35¾
Tennessees, new	76¼	North Carolinas, new	21
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St. Paul pfd	75
W. U. Tel	76¼	Wabash	67¾
Quicksilver	45	Wabash pfd	72
Adams Express	91¼	Fort Wayne	92
Wells Fargo	84¼	Terre Haute	15
American Express	68¼	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	77¾	Chicago & Alton	109¼
Pacific Mail	86¼	C. & A. pfd	112
New York Central	93⅞	O. & M	45¾
Erie	52¼	C., C. & C	88
Erie pfd	71	C., B. & Q	130
Harlem	114	Lake Shore	89¾
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	31¾
Michigan Central	114	Illinois Central	123
Pittsburgh	86¾	Un. Pacific stocks	35
Northwestern	230	U. P. bonds	87
N. W. pfd	87	Cen. Pacific bonds	100¼
Rock Island	109	Del., Lac & W	96
N. J. Cen	115	B., H. & Erie	7¾
St. Paul	51¾		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 23.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	7,454	3,552	6,480	3,152
Wheat, bu	53,960	26,580	49,796	26,602
Corn, bu	82,660	125,140	172,873	105,702
Oats, bu	40,040	17,810	5,492	12,100
Rye, bu	2,886	4,945	750	418
Barley, bu	19,910	17,640	4,332	9,069
Grass seed, lbs	63,080	97,900	16,145	17,500
Flax seed, lbs	155,670	....	20,000	....
Broom corn, lbs	68,000	58,376	84,939	16,965
Cured meats, lbs	64,740	43,260	426,400	647,371
Beef, brls	....	650	100	2,118
Pork, brls	....	....	606	1,085
Lard, lbs	6,580	37,060	288,350	231,706
Tallow, lbs	18,940	61,600	53,900	....
Butter, lbs	58,966	74,900	2,150	11,630
Dressed hogs, No	182	151	242	....
Live hogs, No	16,932	19,940	4,860	1,907
Cattle, No	2,652	555	1,466	925
Sheep, No	651	1,294	950	....
Hides, lbs	168,245	64,234	237,670	72,040
Highwines, brls	91	461	200	286
Wool, lbs	152,070	12,160	100,420	....
Potatoes, bu	41	4,453	....	....
Lumber, m feet	598	2,645	2,137	895
Shingles, m	100	1,820	1,256	755
Lath, m	150	470	182	37
Salt, brls	6,063	....	2,564	1,810

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,397 bu wheat; 2,950 bu corn; 424 bu oats; 440 bu rye; 4,973 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week, 10,886 bu wheat; 25,400 bu corn; 27,421 bu oats; 2,673 bu rye; 17,814 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 128 cars wheat; 95 cars corn; 38 cars oats; 17 cars rye; 32 cars barley. Total, 333 cars, or 132,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this port for the week ending with this morning, and for other weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Nov. 23,'72.	Nov. 16, '72.	Nov. 25, '71.
Flour, brls	39,574	32,111	27,048
Wheat, bu	254,438	410,990	368,815
Corn, bu	247,482	228,640	1,048,980
Oats, bu	153,292	151,280	222,389
Rye, bu	17,783	22,302	22,336
Barley, bu	151,520	132,610	87,414
Dressed hogs	327	228	536
Live hogs, No	90,488	72,809	102,635
Cattle, No	15,207	15,159	10,117
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	39,998	36,545	19,770
Wheat, bu	519,505	388,391	191,684
Corn, bu	513,176	748,794	1,098,642
Oats, bu	199,521	284,043	207,173
Rye, bu	6,645	22,330	12,689
Barley, bu	156,711	255,654	64,247
Dressed hogs	272	....	....
Live hogs, No	28,255	33,084	23,097
Cattle, No	7,389	6,156	4,212

On Monday, at noon, the amended rules for the packing and inspection of provisions, which were posted a month ago for the perusal of members of the Board of Trade, will be submitted for adoption, amendment, or rejection.

Alexander Murison to-day submitted the following proposed amendment to Section 1, of Rule 9, of the Board of Trade, which will be acted upon after the usual thirty days' probation:

Strike out the words "All such security or margins to be deposited with the Treasurer of the association unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties," and insert "All such security or margins to be deposited in any National Bank that the depositor may elect, provided said Bank will comply with the terms herein prescribed, to wit: Said Bank shall issue a certificate for such deposits payable on demand to the joint order of the parties to the contract, and shall issue to the depositor a ticket of notification to the caller of the margin that such deposit has been made. It shall be the further duty of the party making such deposits to deliver to the party calling for the same said ticket of notification within not exceeding one hour from the time such deposit was made."

The matter referred to in the above was discussed extensively on 'Change to-day, and amid considerable excitement. It is alleged that when the money put up as margins by grain operators is all deposited with one bank, it places an undue power in the hands of the officers of that bank, which *may* be used to the detriment of the men making those deposits. If the officers of such bank should take a fancy to corner one of the grain markets they would not only be able to know the exact standing of other operators in regard to it, but could call margins on the shorts, which, on being deposited with them, could be used to still further inflate prices, and make it necessary to deposit additional margins, to be used in the same way. This is the view taken by those who advocate a change in the rules, and some of them claim that the recent course of events justifies them in demanding a change. Of course, many of the rumors that circulate on the floor are mere nonsense, and the rumor that an officer of the bank now designated as the margin repository is the owner of nearly all the wheat in this city, may be without foundation, while it is equally possible that he should own the wheat on his individual account, while the bank has nothing to do with the transaction. It is probable, however, that some change will be made in the rules, even if the above amendment be not adopted.

A meeting of the warehouse proprietors was held this morning, at which the situation was discussed rather freely; but the conclusions arrived at were not reported by any member of the conclave. As the greatest sufferer by the Munn & Scott failure, Mr. George Armour, occupied the post of honor, and had most to say.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were slow to-day, and several were dull and easier, in the absence of anything like an active demand, while receipts were larger than the usual average. The shipping movement was quiet. Few changes were noticeable in the grocery market. Business continues slack, and a quiet, easy feeling prevails. Coffees are still held with a show of firmness, but for most other goods there is a disposition to concede a little on anything like fair orders. Stocks are ample. Dry goods were quiet, with little or no variation in prices, the prevalent feeling being one of firmness. In the butter market there was a slightly increased inquiry for the different grades, and the quoted prices were very generally sustained. Cheese remains inactive, and the market is not firm at present prices. Coal was reported in good demand, and the market was strong at former quotations, or at $11.00@12.00 for Lackawanna; at $10.50@11.00 for Erie, and at $7.00 for Wilmington. Fish met with only a limited inquiry, but, with no surplus stock on hand, dealers remain firm in their views. Dried fruits were moving on a more liberal scale, without change in prices. The hay trade was again dull, the demand being almost wholly of a local character, but the light arrivals induced a firm feeling, and the recent advance was thoroughly sustained. In the hide market no new features were noted. A small business was done at 10@10½c for heavy, and 10¾@11c for light. No changes were noted in the market for oils, paints, tobacco, and wood.

The lumber trade was fair to-day, prices undergoing no important change. Building materials were in rather better demand at former prices. Cooperage was quiet; lard tierces lower, and quotable at $1.70@1.80. Iron, steel, tin, copper, etc., continue to meet with a fair demand for the season; prices ruling steady. Salt was fairly active and firm. There was a very good demand for timothy seed, prices ranging higher. $3.05@3.10 was paid for prime, and $2.70@3.00 for common to fair seed. Clover was in some request at $5.05@5.15 for prime. Hungarian sold at 80@85c. Potatoes were in good demand and firm; car lots were scarce, and quotable at 60@65c on track. Wool was in fair demand and firm. Stocks are light, but the receipts are increasing. Poultry was in liberal supply, but most of the offerings being in poor condition, sales were slow at lower prices. Game was in demand and firm. Green fruits were in usual request. Apples were in fair demand, at $3.00@3.50. Cranberries were in moderate request, at $9.50@11.00 for cultivated. Grapes were quiet and unchanged.

Highwines were quiet and steady at former quotations, though reported inactive in New York at inside prices. Sales were: 200 brls at 89c per gallon.

Lake freights were quiet, but quoted firmer. Carriers were asking 1c advance or 13c on wheat, and 12c on corn, by sail, to Buffalo; while one or two shippers were understood to bid 12 and 11c. One charter was reported at 10½c for barley to Buffalo, which, with one taken last evening, will convey out 41,000 bu. Two propellers were chartered to carry 8,000 brls old pork on through rate to New York.

Dressed hogs come in sparingly as yet, only 182 being reported for this morning. They are quoted on the street at $4.50@4.75 per 100 lbs for fair to good.

Provisions were moderately active, by comparison with past dulness, but really quiet for the season. Mess pork was in fair speculative demand, but generally held higher on options, which buyers were not willing to concede, except on December. Lard was moderately active, but easier, returning to the quotations of Thursday, after the temporary bulge of yesterday. Meats were in moderate request at unchanged prices, some quoting green hams easier. The reported arrangement (noted above) to ship out 8,000 brls of old pork to New York, was probably the cause of the firmer feeling in that article, aided by a slight advance in the price of live hogs. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old held at $14.50@15.00; new pork, $13.00@13.50; do seller the month nominal at $13.00; do seller December, $12.50; do seller January, $12.37½; do seller February, $12.50; do seller March, $12.50@12.62½; do seller April, $12.50@12.75; prime mess, $11.50@12.00 Lard, cash, 7¼c for new; do seller December, 7⅛@7⅝c; do seller January, 7⅝c; do seller February, 7⅝@7¾c; do seller March, 7¾c. Sweet pickled hams, 9¾@10¾c, and green hams at 7¾@8c for present delivery or seller November; 7⅝@7¾c; seller December or January. Green shoulders, 3⅝c; do rough sides, 5⅛@5⅜c; do short ribs, 5⅝@6c; do short clear, 6⅛c; meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4⅛c for shoulders; 6⅛c for short ribs, and 6⅝@6⅞c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4¼c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6⅛c for Cumberlands; 6⅛c for short ribs, or long clear; 6⅜c for short clear; 8⅛c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $29.00@30.00. City tallow, 8@8⅛c; grease quotable at 5⅛@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork, seller December, at $12.50; 950 tcs lard at 7⅞c; 200 tcs do at 7c, loose; 500 tcs do seller February at 7⅝c; 250 tcs do seller March at 7¾c; 150 boxes shoulders at 4¼c; 40,000 lbs short ribs at 6⅛c; 20,000 lbs do, 15 days old, at Eureka, at 6c; 100 boxes light do at 6⅝c; 60,000 lbs green hams (average 12 lbs and over) at $1.12 each; 1,000 pcs do (average 15 lbs) at 8c per lb; 6,000 pcs do, part seller December and January, at 7⅝c; 40,000 lbs do (17 lbs) at 7c; 3,000 lbs sugar-cured and smoked hams at 14½c; 60 brls beef hams at $29.00; 30 brls yellow grease at 5⅜c.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at this port during the past week:

	Received.	Shipped.
Pork, brls	70	11,550
Beef, brls	630	1,575
Lard, lbs	61,760	1,272,257
Meats, lbs	516,510	3,678,290

The following are the footings of packing (hogs) to date at different points: Chicago, 121,708; St. Louis, 93,615; Indianapolis, 24,000; Peoria, 12,000; Kansas City, 7,000; Des Moines, 6,000; Eureka, 2,000. The Chicago packing to same date in 1871 was 184,000 head.

Flour was quiet and firm. Shippers purchased more sparingly than the average of the week, as is usual on Saturday, while there was only a moderate local demand. But holders were not urging sales, as they claim that stocks are light, and that many lots have been sold to arrive. Buckwheat was in good demand and higher. Bran strong. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Wintker's) at $9.50; 100 brls do (Johannesburg Star) at $9.00; 100 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras at $6.00; 500 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye, on private terms; 25 brls buckwheat flour at $8.00. Total, 1,075 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $12.00 on track. The following is the range of prices:

Fair to choice winter extras	$7.50@ 8.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@ 6.75
Low to medium	4.25@ 5.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	5.75@ 7.25
Spring superfines	3.00@ 4.50
Rye flour	3.75@ 4.00
Buckwheat flour	6.75@ 7.50
Bran	10.50@11.50

Wheat was less active and weak, averaging 1½c lower than yesterday, though reported to be held higher in New York, while our receipts, though larger than heretofore, were nearly equalled by the shipments. There was still a fair amount of speculative trading, but the offers were more to sell than to buy. Much of the grain offered was for delivery next month by countryholders, and this brought out several short sellers; while there seemed to be but little money in the crowd wherewith to buy. There is little doubt that wheat would sell much higher than it does, were it not for the difficulty of obtaining money, either to carry the grain, or to put up as margin on time contracts. Several men who have formerly operated quite extensively, have declared that they will drop out till such times as money is easier, as they cannot afford to pay the rates asked by those who have previously accommodated them freely. There is a wide diversity of opinion in regard to the extent of the time of shorts out for this month and next. It is scarcely possible that the market is largely oversold; as if it were, the fact that all the No. 2 spring wheat here is held by one firm, would surely run up prices to a much higher point than now,—independently of the reasons for an advance which are presented by the short stocks in sight both in America and Europe. Our stock here has been decreased some 276,000 bu during the week, leaving not more than 806,000 bu of all grades here, of which scarcely 200,000 bu is No. 2. Seller December opened to-day at $1.10, fell off ¼c, advanced to $1.10¼, declined to $1.08½, and closed firmer at $1.09¾. Seller the month was dull, and little better than nominal at $1.10@1.10¼. Seller January ranged ¼@½c above December, generally ⅜@½c above. No. 1 spring closed at $1.19@1.20; No. 2 do at $1.10¼; No. 3 do at $1.00; and rejected do at 85c. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.19; 58,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.10¼; 33,800 bu do at $1.10; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.00⅜; 400 bu do at $1.00¼; 14,400 bu do at $1.00, 2,800 bu rejected spring at 85c. Total, 114,600 bu.

Corn was dull, and 1c lower, though reported steady in New York, till near the close. There was no demand for shipment, and the receipts were fair for the season, while they are expected to increase largely as soon as the country holders are satisfied that there is a fair prospect of their new corn grading as No. 2. There was very little doing for this month; but a moderate trading for next, though sellers were more numerous than buyers, and orders to sell for country holders were on the increase. Our stock in store has been lessened 291,000 bu within the week, leaving us about 430,000 bu in store, with the prospect of a fair movement by rail, while several cargoes will probably go out by lake yet. Seller December opened at 31⅜c, declined to 31⅜c, and closed at 31⅞c. Seller the month sold at 31⅞@32⅛c, closing at 31⅞@31⅞c. Seller January sold at 31⅞@32c, and seller June was nominal at 35c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 32c, and rejected at 29⅞c. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 at 32⅛c; 32,800 bu do at 32c; 10,000 bu do at 31⅞c; 5,000 bu do at 31⅜c; 10,800 bu rejected at 30c; 3,200 bu do at 29⅛c; 800 bu ear at 35c. Total, 65,800 bu.

Oats were quiet, but a shade firmer, being reported fairly active and strong in New York. Our receipts were larger than the average, or the market would probably have advanced under the news, as more attention is being paid to oats now than heretofore, Seller the month was nominal, at 23⅛c. Seller December sold at 23⅛@23⅜c, and seller January at 24@24⅛c. Strictly fresh receipts were quiet on No. 2, at 23⅛@23⅜c, but rejected were in good demand and strong, at 22c. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 23⅛c; 7,200 bu do at 23⅜c; 1,200 bu rejected at 22c; 600 bu poor white, by sample, at 26⅛c. Total, 13,800 bu.

Rye was less active, but a shade firmer, being in light supply with a fair demand. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 55⅜c, and 2,000 bu do at 55½c. Rejected was nominal at 50@51c.

Barley was quiet and weak, at a further decline of 2c per bu on No. 2, which opened at 63c, and closed dull at 62c, all the shipping orders seeming to have been filled. Seller December was nominal at about 60c, and seller January the same. No. 3 was comparatively steady, closing at 50c. Rejected was in fair demand. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 63c; 5,600 bu do at 62½c; 6,400 bu do at 62c; 400 bu No. 3 at 52c; 400 bu do at 51c; 5,200 bu do at 50c; 15,000 bu rejected at 43c; 2,400 bu at 42c; 4,000 bu do at 41c; 400 bu by sample at 79c on track; 1,000 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 63c. Total, 41,600 bu.

SALT.

The Saginaw *Courier* says:

The sudden close of navigation has left in the hands of two or three dealers in the Valley about 75,000 barrels of salt, which would have been shipped by water but for the reason indicated. This amount will nearly clean up what salt there is on the river, which will be shipped by rail as fast as transportation can be secured.

Mr. Garregues, the State Inspector of Salt, in Michigan, has addressed the following circular to the salt manufacturers of that State:

WHEREAS, The manufacture of salt during the past winter, demonstrated more fully the fact of the impossibility of the proper drainage of salt in bins after the temperature has fallen below 45 degrees Fahr., or to the freezing point, it becomes necessary to establish the following regulations:

REG. 20.—All steam and pan salt made after the 15th of November, will be required to remain upon the drainage boards, in the blocks, from five to six hours before being dumped into bins.

REG. 21.—All salt packed for immediate shipment and sale, will be inspected and branded as packed, but salt packed and stored for spring shipments will be weighed and branded at time of said shipment; all packages found short weight at that time will be required to be repacked.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and firmer, No. 2 spring selling at $1.10½ cash, and $1.10¼@1.10½ seller December, closing at the inside, also $1.10⅝@1.11 seller January, closing at $1.10⅝. Corn was quiet and unchanged, No. 2 selling at 32c cash, and 31⅞@31⅝c seller December, the latter closing at 31⅝c. Lake freights were inactive. Provisions neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 23.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request at yesterday's prices. We continue to quote 94 per cent proof at $1.77@1.82.

BROOM CORN—A healthier tone pervades the market, owing to an increasing inquiry at the East. The stocks here are quite large, and of common to medium quality. Choice green hurl is in limited supply. The new crop is also deficient in this grade. We continue to quote: $40.00@50.00 per ton for common; $75.00 for fair; $90.00@120.00 for choice; and $120.00@150.00 for choice green hurl.

BEANS—There was some inquiry for choice varieties, but chiefly of a local character. The offerings of common and medium beans are large, but strictly choice navies are scarce. We continue to quote: Navies at $2.25@2.50; fair to medium, $1.50@2.00; common, $1.00@1.25. Sales include 2 brls choice navy at $2.50; 5 brls at $2.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The milder weather has produced a rather better inquiry for building materials of all descriptions. Common brick was steady at $11.00; other descriptions were unchanged. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (in brls) $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.00@14.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x8 to 7x9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.25	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
24x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	36.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

BUTTER—For the better grades suitable for table use, and for common baker's butter, there was a fair demand, but medium to fair qualities were more or less neglected. In prices no material change was noticeable, the quoted prices being pretty generally adhered to. We repeat our list: Strictly choice dairy, 24@26c; medium to good, 18@22; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—The condition of this market remains unchanged. Grain bags are but little inquired for, and the same is true of wool sacks, but in burlaps and gunnies a fair movement is witnessed. Following are the quotations: Stark, 35½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CHEESE—Business was again reported dull, and the market gave evidences of weakness; notably so for goods in any degree off in flavor. The supply in store is light for the season. We quote: New York factory, 14½@15½c; factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 13@14c.

COAL—Remains firm as previously quoted. The demand was fair at the annexed range of prices: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lehigh, prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $11.00@12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.50; Cannel Coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.00@9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

CANNED GOODS—This market was only moderately active to-day, the inquiry being principally from the city retail trade. The prices given below were well sustained:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.00@2.50
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.52

COOPERAGE—Was rather quiet, especially for packers' goods. Lard tierces quotable at $1.70@1.80; other descriptions were steady. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $18.00@20.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ℔ m; whisky barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ℔ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Continue to meet with a fair demand at former prices. We quote pears at $3.50@4.50; grapes, 20@30c. Sales include 100 boxes East Brun at $4.00; 150 boxes winter nellis at $3.50@4.00; 100 lbs Bein de Nice grapes at 30c; 100 lbs white Tokay at 25c; 100 lbs Muscat at 20c.

EGGS—Were in moderate request at 25@27c for fresh; pickled, 20@22c. The supply is ample for the present. Sales include 40 pkgs at 27c; 2,700 doz at 26c; 10 cases pickled at 23c; 20 pkgs do at 20c.

FEATHERS—Were in fair request at previous prices. We continue to quote: Prime live geese at 65@66c, from first hands; jobbing price 70@75c; mixed, 25@60c; chicken, 8@9c.

FISH—In the fish market only a slight change was noticeable. The demand was mainly to supply city wants. Following are the quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1, trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—No new features were developed in connection with this market. A fair interior and local demand existed, and previous quotations were maintained: Dates, 8@9c; figs, old, drums, 12@13c; do new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10½@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, old $2.35@2.40; raisins, new, $2.70@2.80; blackberries new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches halves, 6½@7c; do, mixed, 6@6½c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6½c; do Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@9c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade was again reported dull, both the local and interior demands being chiefly in the shape of small orders to supply current wants. Prices underwent no material change, ruling easy, as follows:

BICARB. SODA—7¼@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22¼@22½c; prime Rio, 21¼@22c; good do, 20¾@21¼c; common do, 19½@20c; Singapore, 23½@23⅝c; Costa Rica, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7¾@7½c; Carolina, 8½@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¾@12½c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13⅝c; granulated, 13½@13¾c; A, standard, 13@13½c; do No. 2, 12⅞@12¾c; B, 12½@12⅝c; extra C, 12¼@12⅜c; C, No. 2, 12⅛@12¼c; yellow C, 11⅞@11⅞c; choice brown, 11¾@11⅞c; prime do, 11@11½c; fair do, 10½@10⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 11½@11½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 23½@25c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 26@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¾@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 6@6¾c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

GAME—The receipts were fair, and a very good inquiry prevailed among shippers and local dealers. Prices were about the same as yesterday. Sales include: 6 doz prairie chickens at $5.50; 6 doz do at $5.30; 15 doz do at $5.25; 4 doz at $5.00; 38 doz quail at $2.12½; 10 doz do at $2.00; 20 doz do at $1.88; 16 doz mallard ducks at $3.50; 10 doz do at $3.25; 10 doz do at $3.00; 2 doz small ducks at $2.00; 12 doz rabbits at $1.50; 20 venison hams at 20c; 3 carcasses at 12½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair demand at previous prices. Apples are quotable at $2.75@3.50 in small lots from store. Cranberries at $9.50@11.00 for cultivated. Sales comprise 175 brls apples at $3.00@3.50; 50 brls do at $2.75@3.00; 40 brls frosted at $1.50; 40 brls cranberries at $10.50@11.00; 10 brls do at $9.50; 10 brls wild at $8.50; 8 cases choice grapes at $3.25@3.50; 20 cases do at $2.00.

HAY—Prices continue firm under the meagre receipts, with a tendency to further advance, notwithstanding the limited character of the demand. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: ON TRACK — New timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; do loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; new prairie, pressed, $10.50@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were quoted quiet and steady at the annexed range of prices: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10@10½c; do light, 10¾@11c; part cured, 8½@9¼c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—There was a moderate demand for hops for current necessities, with ample offerings. The shipping demand is light, Eastern and foreign hops are in some request. We continue to quote: Prime Wisconsin at 25@30c; common to medium, 15@20c; Eastern, 28@35c; Bavarian, 35c.

HONEY—Was in light request; few choice lots were offered. We quote: Prime Eastern at 35@37½c; choice Western, 25@30c; dark honey at 20@25c; strained and poor at 18@20c.

IRON AND STEEL—Continue to meet with a reasonably fair demand at the annexed list of prices:

Horse-shoe iron	6	5-10@ 7c		
Bar iron	5	3-10@ 5	4-10	rates
Heavy band	5	3-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Light band	5	3-10@ 5	7-10	rates
Hoop	5	3-10@ 6	6-10	rates
Oval	5	3-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Round and square	5	3-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5	3-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	22			
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21			
Sheet iron	7⅛	@		rates
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9½		rates
German plow steel	11	@12½		rates
Bessemer plow steel	10¾	@13½		rates
Spring and plow steel	11	@12		rates

LEMONS—The usual demand for lemons at this season prevails. The offerings are light but ample. Oranges are in fair request. We quote: French lemons at $7.50@8.00; malagas at $7.00@7.50; oranges at $9.00@11.00 per brl.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The volume of business transacted in this line of goods is very fair for this season of the year. Prices continue steady at the rates quoted the past week:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 43c; small, 44c; bar, 45c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11¼c; half casks, 11½c, less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Continue to meet with a fair inquiry; previous rates being fully sustained. We quote: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, $6.37½@6.50; 6d do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.87½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75; do 3d, fine, $8.87½@9.00; do, [illegible]; clinch, $8.50@8.62½. 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and steady at the annexed range of prices:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18	@ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	15	@ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20	@ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20	@ 23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17	@ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00	@6.25
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00	@7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	6.00	@6.50

OILS—Trade was dull, with prices easy for most goods in the list. We note a decline of 2c in turpentine, and quote as follows: Carbon, 27¼@28c; extra lard oil, 73@75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70c.

PAINTS, COLORS AND PUTTY—A light business was doing at the subjoined quotations:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POULTRY—The market is quite liberally supplied; but much of it is poorly dressed and sells slowly. Prime lots, however, are quickly taken at fair prices. We quote turkeys at 10@12½c; chickens, $2.00@2.50. Sales include 1,500 lbs choice turkeys at 12½c; 2,500 lbs do at 12c; 3,000 lbs poor at 10@11½c; 65 doz good chickens at $3.00@3.50; 20 doz do at $2.50@2.75; 10 doz at $1.50@2.00; 10 doz live geese at $9.00; 5 doz dressed at $9.00; 3 doz dressed ducks at $4.00.

POTATOES—Choice lots are in demand and very scarce. Peachblows quotable at 60@70c on track. Sales include 130 bu peachblows from store at 75c; 450 bu do at 70c; 120 bu at 60@65c.

SWEET POTATOES—Were in fair request and scarce. Prices were unchanged. Southern Illinois quotable at $2.00@4.00 per brl.

SALT—Was in fair demand and firm at the following range of prices: ; Onondaga, fine, $2.25; ordinary, coarse, $2.25; Saginaw, fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bag, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SASH DOORS AND BLINDS—Were fairly active, and unchanged. We continue to quote:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3⅞ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—There was a very good demand for timothy on Eastern account, and the market was firm at $3.05@3.10 for prime seed; $2.70@3.00 for prime to good. Clover was rather less active than yesterday, but firm at $5.05@5.15 for prime seed; mammoth quotable at $5.65. Flax was nominal at $1.55@1.60 for good. Hungarian was in higher request at 80@85c. Sales were reported of 180 bags prime timothy at $3.10; 350 bags do. at $3.05; 156 bags do. good at $3.00; 10 bags do. at $2.95; 10 bags do. at $2.90; 95 bags do. fair at $2.85; 10 bags do. at $2.80; 32 bags do. common at $2.75; 65 bags do. at $2.72; 5 bags do. at $2.70; 25 bags prime clover at $5.15; 8 bags do. at $5.10; 34 sacks do. at $5.05; 6 bags do. poor at $4.95; 7 bags do. at $4.92½; 15 bags mammoth at $5.65; 9 sacks Hungarian at 85c; 12 sacks do. at 80c.

TEAS — Were quiet and unchanged. We quote: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine lod hyson 75c@1.00; common imperial 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@105; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65; common to fine Oolong, 40@50; good 60@70; choice to extra, 90@1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains steady, at former quotations:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—This market was quoted firm, at the following prices: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—Was fairly active, and firm at present quotations. The receipts from the country are increasing, and stocks here are moving quite freely. We now quote:

Tub, washed, extra	65@68c
Tub, washed dingy	55@60c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, X, light	50@56c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	50@55c
Fleece, washed, X dingy	50@53c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@50c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@37c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	32@34c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	40@45c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	38@42c
Super, pulled	40@45c
Extra, pulled	40@50c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Nov. 23.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 23.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,920	7,597	487
Tuesday	3,845	16,257	1,467
Wednesday	3,165	17,618	1,685
Thursday	2,836	16,189	1,581
Friday	2,652	16,933	661
Saturday	1,200	14,000	292
Total	15,618	88,593	5,953
Last week	13,212	71,184	8,060
Week before last	12,571	64,023	3,115
Week ending Oct. 26	15,984	40,641	5,610
Total 4 weeks	57,385	264,441	22,738
Since Jan. 1	633,386	2,612,147	279,113

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,038	3,192	....
Tuesday	1,026	6,525	384
Wednesday	1,180	3,356	332
Thursday	1,360	4,989	....
Friday	1,466	4,850	950
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	6,070	22,832	1,666
Last week	6,492	33,043	279

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire, ℔ 100 lbs	37½c
To Dunkirk, ℔ 100 lbs	35c
To Cleveland	25c
To Toledo and Detroit	20c

MINIMUM WEIGHTS.

Cattle, ℔ car	20,000 lbs
Horses, ℔ car	20,000 lbs
Hogs, double-deck car, ℔ car	22,000 lbs
Hogs, single-deck car, ℔ car	14,000 lbs
Sheep, double-deck car, ℔ car	18,000 lbs
Sheep, single-deck car, ℔ car	14,000 lbs

CATTLE—In place of the activity and firmness, which were prominent features of this market last week, dulness and depression have prevailed throughout the week under review. The prime cause of the unfavorable reaction is found in the too liberal supply of stock, the receipts reaching 15,618 head against 13,212 last week, and 12,571 week before last. That (at this season of the year when the markets of the country are flooded with poultry and game, and the cheaper meats from the packing-houses), under this large supply there should be a general weakness of prices is not cause for surprise, the only wonder being that the depreciation in values was not even more pronounced. The quality of the stock offered for sale was of about the same average as last week, the proportion of well-matured beeves being comparatively small. This fact, however, did not result in any serious inconvenience, as the wants of shippers were not urgent, the Eastern markets being reported overstocked, dull, and generally lower. The best droves found buyers at $6.00@6.50, but sales at these figures were exceedingly rare, there being comparatively few transfers at over $5.80. The ruling prices for shipping cattle were $4.50@5.00, for such grades as are usually taken for Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Cleveland; and $5.25@5.80 for good to choice steers, averaging from 1,200 to 1,350 lbs. While the market was dull and weak for all descriptions of stock, it was especially so for common and medium grades, and, but for the unusually full attendance of feeders, the decline, instead of being 25@50c, must have reached a much larger figure. The receipts of Texas cattle have been moderate in comparison with the receipts of the preceding few weeks, and this foreign stock has commanded relatively better prices than have native cattle. A few extra corn-fed fetched $5.00@5.25, but the prevailing prices were $3.75@4.50 for corn-fed, and $2.00@3.00 for through droves. The wants of the local trade were mainly supplied at $2.50@3.50 for inferior to common natives and common to fair Texans, and at $3.75@4.25 for good to choice cows and common to fairish steers and oxen. Calves sell steady at $3.50@4.00 for common, coarse heavy, and at $4.75@5.75 for good to choice light.

To-day the market feeling was much depressed. The large supply of stale cattle, and the liberal fresh receipts placed holders at the mercy of the buyers, and the day's business was transacted at a reduction from yesterday's prices. Many droves (among them some really good cattle) remained unsold at the close, and the prospects of the coming week are by no means cheering.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	5.20@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.25@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	3.00@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.50

HOGS—The receipts during the past week aggregate 88,593, against 71,184 last week, and 64,023 week before last, and make the grand total, since Jan. 1, of 2,612,147. The market opened hard this week. The "compact" between packers, by which $4.00 was established as the maximum price to be paid, had a depressing affect upon trade, and during Monday and Tuesday the market was dull and languid, the "$4.00 scheme" being scrupulously (?) adhered to. But the receipts proving lighter than had been anticipated, and shippers continuing in the market and actively engaged, the packing interest was obliged to succumb. Since Tuesday the market has been active and advancing, prices gradually working upward until $4.10@4.45 has been reached—an advance of 15@25c as compared with the closing rates of the preceding week. Packers now realize that so long as Eastern buyers remain in the market they cannot hope to establish an arbitrary price, and it is rumored that the next grand movement will be for the dislodgement of shippers. By what means this (to them) desirable result is to be accomplished has not yet transpired. Of one thing Western shippers need have little doubt, and this is, that the large receipts which the higher prices of the past two days will induce, will be taken advantage of to force down prices, and it need occasion no surprise if they recede to a lower point than has yet been reached. The hogs now coming forward are unusually fair for the season, and steady improvement is noticeable.

To-day trading was fairly active, with prices steady at the advance established yesterday. Both local and outside buyers operated on a liberal scale and the supply, consisting of some 14,000 head, was mainly disposed of. The extreme range was $4.10@4.50, though most of the sales were at $4.20@4.40. The following are noted:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
47	329	$4.25	65	237	$4.25	58	274	$4.15
56	259	4.20	55	296	4.35	48	274	4.30
55	266	4.25	14	233	4.30	98	201	4.35
61	200	4.30	273	241	4.20	71	184	4.20
57	223	4.20	56	269	4.30	50	274	4.25
145	218	4.35	128	229	4.15	53	269	4.25
49	400	4.40	50	396	4.30	50	319	4.40
106	270	4.30	60	240	4.20	47	328	4.35
53	280	4.25	45	399	4.50	58	293	4.30
58	275	4.10	222	265	4.25	38	302	4.35
50	305	4.30	111	298	4.37½	43	364	4.50
57	217	4.30	56	259	4.15	59	281	4.30
102	219	4.30	47	351	4.35	89	333	4.20
82	248	4.30	65	235	4.25	50	282	4.30
61	272	4.20	54	234	4.25	63	238	4.20
50	334	4.40	64	213	4.25	55	356	4.25
43	375	4.45	37	239	4.25	56	263	4.25
44	287	4.45						

SHEEP—The sheep trade has been very quiet during the past week, and prices have undergone only slight change. Local butchers have been the principal operators, and, in the absence of active competition, sales have dragged from the opening to the close, at $3.00@3.50 for common; at $3.75@4.00 for medium; and at $4.25@5.00 for good to choice. Extra may be quoted at $5.25@5.50.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 23.

LUMBER AFLOAT.—There were no receipts in the wholesale lumber market on Saturday. A large fleet is expected on Monday from Manistee.

AT THE YARDS.—No new developments were made in the yard trade in the week that is past, and average, fair, and steady trade was transacted. Buyers were in fair attendance, building material, such as joists, scantling, and common descriptions of building lumber was chiefly called for. Prices remained unchanged. We again quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@35.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A, ℔ m	3.50@ 3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.50@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed	$1.50 @2.00
A or Star	3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARD WOOD.—Business at the hard wood yards was good on Saturday, and prices remained firm.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00

WHITEWOOD.—A moderate was experienced in whitewood Saturday. Published prices were well maintained:

Box boards	$35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

The receipts and shipments for the last 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	598	2,137
Shingles, m	100	1,256
Lath, m	150	182

Corresponding figures, same date last year.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	4,453	895
Shingles, m	1,820	755
Lath, m	470	37

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 11s 8d@11s 10d; spring, 11s 4d@12s; white, 12s 6d@12s 8d; white club, 13s 6d. Corn, 28s 9d @29s. Pork, 57s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—1:30 p. m.—Markets steady and unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 23—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92¼; account, 92⅜; 5-20's of '65, 90¾; do. of '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 87; new 5s, 88⅛; Erie, 40⅞.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Rentes, 52f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 9⅞c; Orleans, 10⅛c. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady; red winter wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d; flour, 30s 6d; corn, 28s 9d@29s.

Cumberland middles, 33s 6d; short ribs, 36s 6d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Business is rather more active with first hands and jobbers. The market for cotton goods is unchanged, steady, and strong, with a good demand for standard brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings. Canton flannels are active and all low grades are scarce. Ticks and denims are in better inquiry and firm. Amoskeag A bleached shirtings are up a half cent. Foreign goods quiet, but show more activity in white goods and embroideries for the holiday trade. The importations continue light and were under one and a quarter millions for the week.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 23.—CATTLE—Market dull; arrivals fair; best, $6.50@6.80; stockers, $3.50@4.00; prospect fair.

SHEEP—Market slow; arrivals fair; best, $5.50@6.00; medium, $5.00@5.10; common, $4.00@4.25; prospects fair.

HOGS—Market slow; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $4.30@4.40; Yorkers, $4.25@4.40; prospects slow.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—COTTON—Quiet; middling upland, 19⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active; receipts, 13,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.30; common to good extra, $6.90@7.05; good to choice do, $7.10@7.85; St. Louis, $7.10@11.00. Rye flour steady at $4.75@5.40. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat more active but lower, scarcity of freight room and advance in freights has a depressing effect; receipts, 118,000 bu; No. 3 Chicago spring, $1.43@1.45; No. 2 do, $1.49@1.51; Northwestern, $1.53½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.54@1.55; winter red Western, $1.67. Rye and barley unchanged. Malt quiet. Corn less active and a shade easier; receipts, 178,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 63½c; sail do, 64c. Oats firmer; receipts, 17,000 bu; old Western mixed, 50½@52c; new do, 48½@52c; white, 51@54c; black Western, 47@48c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 34@35c.

HAY—Quiet; shipping, $1.10.

HOPS—Firm, at $33.00@38.00 for crop of '72.

LEATHER—Firm, at $28.00@29.00; Orinoco, $27.00@27.50.

WOOL—Held firmly; Ohio, 65c.

WHISKEY—More active, but lower, at 94½c. Alcohol, $1.47.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 15@18½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9⅞@10c; Cuba, 9@10⅛c. Molasses quiet, New Orleans, 80@85c. Rice quiet at 7½@8⅛c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13¼@13½c; refined, 27@27⅛c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork more active; mess, $16.00; prime mess, $15.25. Beef dull; old mess, $7.00@8.50; extra, $8.50@10.00. Hams firm at $33.00@33.50. Tierce nominal. Cut meats unchanged; bellies, 7½@8⅛c; middles, firm for spot, weak for future; long and short clear for January, 7⅛c; February and March, 7⅛c; Western short clear, spot, 8⅛c; long clear, 8c. Lard quiet and scarcely so firm; No. 1 to prime steam, 8@8⅜c; kettle, 8½@8⅜c; March, 8⅛c.

BUTTER—Rather more steady; Western, 10@18c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 11@15c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine $4.50@5.25. Wheat in better demand; red Western $1.73@1.78; No. 1 and No. 2 spring mixed $1.60@1.75. Rye steady at 70@80c. Corn active; yellow, 68c; mixed Western, 64@65c. Oats active; white, 46@48c; mixed, 40@44c. Barley—Western 90c@$1.00.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 19½c; refined, 28½@28¾c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.16½; No. 2, $1.11¼. Corn steady; No. 2, 30c. Oats firm; No. 2, 26c. Rye steady; No. 1, 59½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 71c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 12c; to Oswego, 18c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; barley, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; barley, none.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and 25c higher. Wheat firm; No. 2 red, $1.45. Corn steady; new shelled, 42c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; amber Michigan, $1.45¼@1.46¼; No. 1 red, $1.58; No. 2 do, $1.47; Corn quiet; high and low mixed, 39c. Oats a shade better; No. 1, 36c; No. 2, 30½c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, 7½@8c; Oswego, 14@15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 16,000; oats, 3,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; extra, $1.74¼; amber, $1.67¼. Oats in good demand at 28½@30c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat firm, but slow; No. 2 spring, $1.05; No. 4 fall, $1.50. Corn dull, and a shade lower; No. 2 mixed, 30@30½c, on east track; 29½c in elevator. Oats better, at 23@24c, on east track, and 24½@25c in elevator. Barley dull; No. 2, 63@65c. Rye firm; No. 2, 59c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.00 for new. Bulk meats in good demand; loose clear sides delivered Dec. 15, $5.40 for packed lots; shoulders, 3¾@4¼c; clear rib, 6¾@6⅞c; clear, 7@7¼c. Bacon dull; loose clear sides, 9½c. Lard nominally unchanged, at 7½c.

HOGS—Active, and higher; fall range, $3.50@4.00; packers paying $3.80@4.00.

The number slaughtered since Nov. 1 is about 95,000.

CATTLE—Weak and unchanged, at 3@5¾ for fair to extra.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 4,510 to-day. Receipts since Nov. 1, 104,000, against 73,605 for the same time last year.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 23.—FLOUR—In good demand and strong; extra family, $6.25.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $13.50. Bacon—A few old hams here held at 6½c, on orders. Bulk meats in fair demand, and held as follows for round lots: Loose shoulders, 4c. Clear sides, 6½c. Round lots, packed, ½c higher. Green hams firm. Block 8c. Shoulders, 3¾c. Lard, 8@9c.

HOGS—Inactive and lower; extreme range, $3.75@4.00. Receipts, 6,545 head.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 23.—COTTON—In fair demand and firm; low middling, 18¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and drooping, at 54@55c. Oats—No sales. Hay dull and unchanged.

BRAN—Active, at $22.50.

BULK MEATS—Quiet and unchanged.

LARD—Easy, at 8½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm $7.25@7.50. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn quiet and held firm; old, 43c; new, 39c. Rye and oats steady and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged.

OILS—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.90. Lard quiet; kettle, 7¾c; steam, 7 9-16. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear sides, 6⅞c, all 10 days in salt. Bacon, jobbing sales, shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 10c; clear sides, 10½c. Green meats quiet; shoulders 3¾; hams, 8½@9c.

HOGS—Firm, $4.10@4.15.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 89c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; sales of 3,000 bu red Wabash at $1.60. Corn easier; sales 50,000 bu No. 2 Western at 48, and 47¾@47½c per sample. Oats dull; sales 3,000 bu Western at 26c. Barley dull; No. 3 Western sold at 75c.

Freights—2 car loads corn shipped to New York at 14c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good local request, but no export demand; prices unchanged. Wheat dull, except for choice; prices unchanged. Corn steady; mixed Western, 63c. Oats firm; Western mixed, 42@42½c; white, 44c. Rye quiet at 80@85c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork, $16.00 on spot, $15.00 to arrive. Bulk meats and bacon unchanged. Lard—New western steamed, 8⅜c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady at 95½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—Corn dull and lower; mixed and yellow, 60c; white, 60@62c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping; mess, $14.50. Bacon dull at 5½, 10, 10½c. Lard dull; tierce, 8½@8⅞; keg, 10@10½c.

GROCERIES—Molasses declined 5c; common, 45c; fair, 48@50c; good, 54@55c; prime to strictly prime, 57@60c; choice, 61@62c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Easier. Sales 4,500 bales. Good ordinary, 17⅛c; low middlings, 18¼c; middlings, 19⅛c; middling Orleans, 19¼c. Receipts, 2,749 bales. Exports—Continent, 6,475 bales; Liverpool, 3,423 bales; coastwise, 1,389 bales; stock, 132,309.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Nov. 23.

Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 40 bales wool, and sundries.

Schr L. Ludington, Clay Banks, 900 m shingles.

Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 2,000 brls salt, and sundries.

Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 65 cds wood.

Scow Herculeus, Charlton, 2,000 railroad ties.

Scow Green Bay, North Bay, 2,000 telegraph poles, 2,000 railroad ties.

Prop S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, 500 tons iron ore.

Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Philadelphia, Erie, 300 tons railroad iron.

Schr C. H. Hackley, Cedar River, 210 m lumber.

Schr H. Blood, Detroit Island, 1,000 poles, 1,000 cedar posts.

Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.

Brig D. L. Filer, Menominee, 250 m lumber.

Prop Hilton, St. Joseph, 125 m lumber.

Schr A. L. Potter, Milwaukee, 480 tons iron ore.

CLEARANCES ... Nov. 23.

Prop Europe, St. Catherines, 16,294 wheat.

Schr Sam Flint Buffalo, 30,100 corn, 150 lbs butter.

Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sund.

Bark E. Jones, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn.

Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 5,000 bbls pork.

Schr Geo. D. Dousman, Buffalo, 18,700 bu barley.

Schr Autanuto, Buffalo, 23,000 bu barley.

Prop Hilton, Ludington Pier, 50 brls flour, 400 bu oats.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

SATURDAY, Nov. 21.—Unsettled, irregular. Agents were asking 13c on wheat and 12c on corn; shippers offered 12 and 13c. The engagements reported were: To BUFFALO—G. D. Dousman, and Autanto, barley, at 10½c. Total capacity, 44,000 bu of barley.

DETROIT, Nov. 23.—There is some inquiry for grain carriers to Oswego and other points. Vessels are arriving more freely, and there is hope that considerable wheat may get forward before navigation finally closes. At present the end seems near, but "one swallow does not make a spring," nor a few cakes of ice a winter. To Oswego, 12c is the quotable rate. The schooner Sargent takes wheat to Cleveland at 4½c.

PORT ITEMS.

Wind from the east, cloudy.

—Sailors' wages are $3 per day.

—The tug Bismarck and her tow of barges stripped and went into winter quarters here on Saturday.

—The propeller Favorite has arrived, with her tow of barges. She will unload, then return to Menominee to her winter quarters.

—A despatch was received here stating that a large fleet of lumber vessels leave Green Bay ports, for Chicago, to-night.

—The ice has broken open again on the Oconto and Menominee Rivers, and lumber vessels are loading for another trip.

—A telegram was received here Saturday, to the effect that thirty lumber-laden vessels were waiting at Manistee for a fair wind, and might be expected here Monday.

—The Vessel-Owner's Towing Company are negotiating for four new tugs, to be ready for business at the opening of navigation next spring.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

The steamer Huron has gone into winter quarters at Detroit.

—The Alva Bradley is reported as laying up in Erie.

—The schooner Welland went ashore on the 20th near the Manistee harbor.

—The new iron tug E. B. Ward, built at Wyandotte, has just made her appearance in Cleveland. An exchange from that port thus describes her: She is of the full canal size (about the dimensions of the Northern Transportation propellers); she is supplied with great steam power, and will prove a most valuable acquisition to the towing fleet of this lake. The hull is of A No. 1 charcoal hammered iron, the plates being of the unusual thickness. Cabin accommodations for the crew are on the upper deck and are large and airy, with kitchen, pantry, closets, etc., as good as any of the propellers. On the exterior the cabin is neatly grained, and with her black hull, fine model, and salt water rig, the new tug presents a trim, staunch appearance equaled by few steamers of her class on the lakes. She is called the E. B. Ward, Jr., and is the property of E. B. Ward, of Detroit. Her field of labor will be the route between this port and the east shore, towing barges. Such an excellent substitute being furnished, the ex-revenue cutter Sherman will now go below and lay up, where during the winter she will be partially rebuilt and transformed into a pleasure boat.

Death of Noted Horses.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The celebrated stallion Socrates, owned by Mr. Ralphs, of Philadelphia, and valued at $40,000, and the noted trotter Camons, owned by Lon Morris, of Boston, and valued at $20,000, died to-day of dropsy.

steady at 50@60c. Corn active; yellow, western, 64@65c. Oats active; white, 60@44c. Barley—Western 90c@$1.00. Crude, 19½c; refined, 26½@26¾c.

MILWAUKEE.

Nov. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.16½; No. steady; No. 2, 28c. Oats firm; No. ady; No. 1, 59½c. Barley steady; Buffalo, 12c; to Oswego, 18c. our, 8,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu;

CLEVELAND.

Nov. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm; No. 2 red, $1.45. Corn lled, 42c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Steady and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

Nov. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, demand and higher; amber Michi-; No. 1 red, $1.58; No. 2 do, $1.47; h and low mixed, 39c. Oats a shade c; No. 2, 30½c. ur; to Buffalo, 7½@8c; Oswego, 14 ur, 2,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu. our, 900 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 000 bu.

DETROIT.

ov. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat active and .74½; amber, $1.49½. Oats in good 30c. ur, 4,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu. lour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ov. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair . Wheat firm, but slow; No. 3 spring, $1.80. Corn dull, and a shade lower; 30@30½c, on east track; 33½c in tter, at 23@24c, on east track, and 24½ Barley dull; No. 2, 62@65c. Rye m at 90c. ork quiet at $13.00 for new. Bulk demand; loose clear sides delivered packed lots; shoulders 4@4½c; clear lear, 7@7½c. Bacon quiet; loose clear rd nominally unchanged, at 7½c. and higher; fall range, $3.50@4.00; 3.80@4.00. slaughtered since Nov. 1 is about

k and unchanged, at 3@3½ for fair to ge, 4,510 to-day. Receipts since Nov. st 12,605 for the same time last year.

LOUISVILLE.

Nov. 23.—FLOUR—In good demand re family, $6.25. ork nominal at $13.50. Bacon—A few held at 6½c, on orders. Bulk meats in d held as follows for round lots: Loose Clear sides, 6½c. Round lots, packed, ben hams firm. Block 8c. Shoulders, ve and lower; extreme range, $3.75@ 6,545 head.

MEMPHIS.

v. 23.—COTTON—In fair demand and lling, 18½c. —Flour and cornmeal quiet and un- dull and drooping, at 54@55c. Oats— dull and unchanged. , at $22.50. —Quiet and unchanged. at 8½c.

CINCINNATI.

Nov. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. oat firm and unchanged. Corn quiet; old, 43c; new, 39c. Rye and oats hanged. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork quiet at $13.00. Lard quiet; ket- , 7 9-16. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders , 6½c; clear sides, 6¾c, all 10 days in bbing sales, shoulders, 5½c; clean rib, 10½c. Green meats quiet; shoulders $4.10@4.15. eady, at 89c.

BUFFALO.

ov. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. s of 3,000 bu red Wabash at $1.60. les 50,000 bu No. 2 Western at 48c, and sample. Oats dull; sales 3,000 bu Barley dull; No. 3 Western sold at r loads corn shipped to New York at

BALTIMORE.

Nov. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good ut no export demand; prices unchanged. ed for choice; prices unchanged. ixed Western, 63c. Oats firm; West- 43½c; white, 44c. Rye quiet at 90@ Dull. Mess pork, $16.00 on spot. Bulk meats and bacon unchanged. tern steamed, 8½c. changed. eady at 95½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

Nov. 23.—Corn dull and lower; ow, 60c; white, 60@62c. Pork dull and drooping; mess, $14.50. 5½, 10, 10½c. Lard dull; tierce, 8½@ olasses declined 8c; common, 45c; good, 54@55c; prime to strictly prime, 61@62c. Others unchanged. ier. Sales 4,500 bales. Good ordinary, ddlings, 18½c; middlings, 19½c; mid- 19½c. Receipts, 2,749 bales. Exports— 5 bales; Liverpool, 3,423 bales; coast- ; stock, 122,399.

NE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..............Nov. 23.

, Milwaukee, 40 bales wool, and sun- ton, Clay Banks, 900 m shingles. falo, 2,000 brls salt, and sundries. kins, Union Pier, 85 cds wood. , Charlton, 2,500 railroad ties. ay, North Bay, 2,000 telegraph poles, road ties. win, Milwaukee, 500 tons iron ore. , Buffalo, sundries. , Erie, 300 tons railroad iron. kley, Cedar River, 310 m lumber. Detroit Island, 1,000 poles, 1,000 cedar , Muskegon, 140 m lumber. , Menominee, 250 m lumber. , Joseph, 125 m lumber. er, Milwaukee, 450 tons iron ore.

CLEARANCES.............Nov. 23.

, Catherines, 16,294 wheat. Buffalo, 80,100 corn, 150 lbs butter. , Milwaukee, sund. Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn. falo, 5,000 bbls pork. ouseman, Buffalo, 15,700 bu barley. , Buffalo, 23,000 bu barley. ddington Pier, 50 brls flour, 400 bu oats.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Nov. 21.—Unsettled, irregular. asking 13c on wheat and 12c on corn; ed 12 and 13c. The engagements : To BUFFALO—G. D. Douseman, barley, at 10½c. Total capacity, arley. ov. 23.—There is some inquiry for to Oswego and other points. Ves- ing more freely, and there is hope able wheat may get forward before nally closes. At present the end out one swallow does not make a a few cakes of ice a winter. To s the quotable rate. The schooner wheat to Cleveland at 4½c.

PORT ITEMS.

the east, cloudy. ages are $3 per day. ismarck and her tow of barges went into winter quarters here on eller Favorite has arrived, with her She will unload, then return to o her winter quarters. h was received here stating that a lumber vessels leave Green Bay cago, to-night. has broken open again on the Menominee Rivers, and lumber ves- ng for another trip. n was received here Saturday, to t thirty lumber-laden vessels were anistee for a fair wind, and might here Monday. ssel-Owner's Towing Company are or four new tugs, to be ready for the opening of navigation next

ELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

r Huron has gone into winter quar- it. Bradley is reported as laying up in oner Welland went ashore on the Manistee harbor. iron tug E. B. Ward, built at Wyan- st made her appearance in Cleve- xchange from that port thus do- She is of the full canal size (about ns of the Northern Transportation she is supplied with great steam ill prove a most valuable acquisition g fleet of this lake. The hull is charcoal hammered iron, the of the unusual thickness. Cabin ons for the crew are on the upper large and airy, with kitchen, pan- c., as good as any of the propell- exterior the cabin is neatly grained, black hull, fine model, and salt wa- w tug presents a trim, staunch ap- aled by few steamers of her class She is called the E. B. Ward, Jr., roperty of E. B. Ward, of Detroit. abor will be the route between this east shore, towing barges. Such substitute being furnished, the ex- ter Sherman will now go below and during the winter she will be par- and transformed into a pleasure

ath of Noted Horses.

, Nov. 22.—The celebrated stallion ned by Mr. Ralphs, of Philadelphia, t $40,000, and the noted trotter ned by Lon Morris, of Boston, and 0,000, died to-day of dropsy.

WASHINGTON.

Society Life—Peeps Amongst the Neighbors.

The Fishes, Kings, Boutwells, and Kennedys—Mr. Thornton.

Mr. Seward and the Little Bell—Weed, Seward, and Greeley.

An Unfortunate House—The Pennsylvanians—Female Writers—The Supreme Judges.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1872.

Female life in Washington is generally suspected by the suburban reader to possess queer features. If I had the disposition to write some entertaining fiction, I could probably tell a great deal of gossip which passes current here, but generally, when traced up, comes out of the wilful imaginations of mischief-bearing observers.

THE WIFE OF THE PUBLIC MAN

in America is most frequently the love of his youth, the bride of his immature manhood, and, as he struggles up towards power, she follows after, bringing her provincialisms, franknesses, and little affectations with her. From my observation, I should say there are about a dozen women in Washington City who are fully equal to the social responsibilities of taking charge of their great husbands' households.

THE FISHES.

Mrs. Fish is generally called the most sufficient of these ladies. She has a calm and interesting face, gracious manners, and fully looks the important hostess. She has been generally assisted by her daughter, who is full grown. Fish himself, although he has the reputation of being a quarreler, is a bland, agreeable host; and the domestic side of the State Department is perhaps as bright and pleasant as we could well make it.

THE MORGANS.

Mr. Morgan, of New York, who is said to be an aspirant for a Cabinet position, owns the house where Mr. Fish resides, and much real estate besides here. He has a grand wife also, and his hospitality was always large and impressive. But he is a man with a woodenish head, and has a sort of carved look about him, which makes it surprising when one finds that he can really open that mouth and talk. Mr. Fish has also a sort of Morganatic look, rather wooden at first sight; but there is something in his expression which is kindly, and shrewd, and chirpful. But Morgan cannot chirp; the more deeply interested he becomes, the more wooden he gets.

THE MASSACHUSETTS BOYS.

Some of the very highest dignitaries of the Government live most quietly. I believe Mr. Boutwell has never kept house since he inhabited Washington but has rooms, and eats at a boarding-house able with his family. Mrs. Boutwell is a good specimen of a shrewd, diligent, active-witted, knowing Down-East householder. She will ask as many questions as she will answer, and on matters of domestic economy, orthodoxy, and administration, is perfect. Boutwell, Dawes, and Ben. Butler are now supposed to be contestants for the seat of Henry Wilson. If we were called upon to choose a man on account of his honesty and bigotry, we might select Boutwell. If we wanted to take up a man for his cunning and timorousness, we would select Dawes. If we wanted a square rascal, good-natured and even magnanimous, we would select Ben. Butler. I half hope Massachusetts will send Ben. Butler to the Senate; he will make some fun, and, perhaps, some money. The business of public life, of late years, lies chiefly in dragging out of the Federal Treasury more than the proper share from your own State. Butler can do this and get more cash spent in Massachusetts than New York and Pennsylvania get together. Lincoln called Yates the great vote-getter; Butler is the great appropriation-getter.

THE KENNEDYS.

A very delightful house to visit in Washington is that of Joseph C. G. Kennedy, the former Superintendent of the Census, who presided over the enumerations of 1850 and 1860. Mr. Kennedy is of very remarkable descent,—on the one side derivable from Andrew Ellicott, the astronomer, engineer, and surveyor, who died at West Point more than fifty years ago. Ellicott was the founder of Ellicott's Mills, in Maryland, and, although a Quaker, he commanded a battalion of Maryland militia in the Revolutionary War. He fixed the boundaries of parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York; and his brother Joseph was one of the devisers of the City of Washington, and ran the boundary line of Georgia. When the present census was about to be taken, Mr. Kennedy was earnestly recommended for the position; but the President selected a younger and equally efficient man in General Walker. The machinery for taking the census, however, remained unchanged, much to the dissatisfaction of General Walker, who wanted a better classification and larger powers. Still, the two censuses taken by Mr. Kennedy are very readable and agreeable works.

In the census book of 1860, there is a history of the census of the United States and throughout modern nations which was written by the celebrated Joseph Wilson, formerly Commissioner of the Land Office. By this essay, it appears that the Canadians took a general census in 1676; and the Revolutionary War occurred in the United States without any satisfactory census having been ascertained beforehand on which to base taxation, conscription, and such matters. It was supposed that the whole number of Americans during the Revolutionary War was somewhat less than 2,400,000. The first census was taken in 1790, and it was laid before Congress Oct. 27, 1791. The second census was taken before Dec. 8, 1801; but the first census of any enterprise was not taken until the fall of 1811.

Mr. Kennedy has a quiet residence in the old portion of the West-End of the city, near the house once inhabited by General Scott. He has an excellent library, particularly rich in what is called *Americana*, and amongst his books are manuscripts of the Ellicotts, and a wonderful amount of travel and so forth in Pennsylvania and Maryland. One of Mr. Kennedy's daughters married Bidwell, the great sheep-raiser of the Pacific Coast. Mr. Kennedy maintains agreeable relations with foreign Ministers, and that class of quiet and humdrum people who seldom get into the newspapers, and make wonderful companions for an evening-cit.

You will have perceived by this time that I am writing a letter upon nothing in particular, and so we may as well dash off and tell about

MR. THORNTON, THE BRITISH MINISTER.

He is a queer-looking man, with an anxious face. He always seems to be walked nearly to death. You can see him away out in the suburbs with large shoes on his feet, his white mutton-chop whiskers waving in the wind, as if he were the Wandering Jew and had to move on. He has been, however, a very true and good friend of the United States, perhaps as kindly and loyal to the new Britain as to his native country. All the day and nights about the Alabama Treaty fell on Thornton's shoulders; for he devised the scheme of settling the difficulty, and restoring the era of good feeling. Whenever an Englishman comes to town, Thornton makes him put on his boots and go on a walking trip, and the man is fortunate if he returns to Washington without rawness around the ankles and heels. What in the world they talk about in these long walks is a subject of great anxiety among the average Washingtonians. Mrs. Thornton does not like the American climate, and is rather delicate. When Thornton came, the London *Times* pitched into him because he was not a Baronet, or something or other with a handle to it. So the Queen moved him up and made him a Baronet. He lives in a very interesting old house belonging to Knapp, of Pittsburgh, gunmaker, and keeps several horses. It would be impossible to find anybody in Washington who does not deem this perfectly simple-mannered, high-minded, and democratic Englishman.

By the way, Thornton's name reminds me of

LORD LYONS AND THE LITTLE BELL.

I met Ed. Webster—who used to be Assistant Secretary of State—at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, a day or two ago, and I asked him seriously whether Seward ever said that he had a little bell which he could ring and send a man instantly, at the touch of the bell, to Fort Lafayette or Fort Warren.

"I tell you," said Webster, "just how that happened. In a familiar conversation between Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward, the former contended that Republican forms of government gave no power in the hands of the Executive at the proper time, and, therefore, while all such liberty as ours was good enough in time of peace, America must be necessarily weaker than England in time of war. Seward said that the contrary was the case, and that a republican form of government was the strongest of all, for war as for peace; and then he gave the illustration of the little bell, which happened to be beside him. Said he: 'I can touch this bell as Secretary of State, and, backed by a general and resolute public opinion, I can arrest any person on this Continent, because no man is of consequence when the whole thing is imperiled as we see it now, and no individual's wrongs can stop the machinery which I direct.' This conversation," said Mr. Webster, "got out, and the Democratic press made a great grievance of it, whereas Seward was always a kindly, well-disposed man, and the last person in the world to be a despot."

WEED TO SEWARD.

I asked Webster how Thurlow Weed and Seward compared with each other. "Well," said he, "Weed is the greater of the two. Seward's scholarship, and the fine tone it gave him, qualified him for high and honorable positions such as he held; but Weed is a man of original character, splendid judgment, and great power of combining forces and detaching men from wayward currents. As a writer, Weed is scarcely remembered amongst you young fellows, because you all know him better as a politician; but, in that literary aspect, he has been a wonder in his time, and Seward always admired his clear, strong diction. Seward and Weed never forgave Greeley, not for attacking them, but because of the manner of it."

WEED AND GREELEY.

Said I: "Would they have not given Greeley an office if they had known he had wanted one in those days?"

"Yes," said Webster, "anything within their estimation of his capacity; but, as to making him a leading Cabinet officer, neither man would have said aye to that proposition."

"At the same time," said Mr. Webster, "I think they were all a little wrong. Greeley's behavior in this last campaign has astonished the oldest chaps. His resources are greater than we supposed, and his promptness, fluency, and general good nature have left him out of the campaign, although badly beaten, still, on the whole, no disgrace to the folks who nominated him."

THE HOUSE OF USHER.

From Seward to the Seward house is a short jump. I was walking up the street, with General Belknap, the other day, and we passed under the mansion where Seward resided so long, and where Payne stabbed him.

"General," said I "do you remember a reception you gave one night, when those four rooms in the second story were all crowded? I call it to your mind because, perhaps, you did not know that a whisper ran suddenly around the room that the old house was mighty shaky, and might fall down with the weight of guests, and that a good many got out."

"Yes," said Belknap, "I did hear about it, and it was a shaky old place. We were particular, after that, about bringing so many people into it."

Mr. Belknap then said that a distinguished public man had cautioned him about going into that house to live.

Said this man: "Belknap, no man ever lived in that house who did not meet with a death, assassination, or something. Seward's occupation of the place was a series of misfortunes and deaths. When it was a club-house, the Sickles murder, and a lot of other events of dark cast, took place in it and about it."

The consequence has been, that Seward's house is given up as a residence, and it is now one of the military offices. General Belknap has not escaped some of the evil occurrences of the neighborhood, and, although he has spent four years dutifully and quietly here, he has lost his estimable wife, and his eldest son is seized with a disorder of the lungs, and has had to go to Santa Fe for recuperation.

THE CAMERONIAN PHALANSTERY.

I was at Willard's Hotel yesterday when the Pennsylvania gang started up to the White House to ask that some chap by the name of Truman be made Postmaster. Old Simon Cameron led the way, grim and Scotchy, with white hair and sharp features, looking like the Whiskey-Insurrection personified. A bow-legged chap by the name of Stokely, Mayor of Philadelphia, used his legs with great activity to keep up with Simon, because the old Winnebago Chief moves with enormous rapidity when there is anything to capture. Then a man called Hartranuff by those Democrats who were unable to pronounce his name when they sold out to him, moved along, dark, swarthy, and tall; and Bill Mann, and a lot of members of the Legislature voting in [illegible], dressed in suspiciously handsome suits of clothes. I looked at those gentlemen receding, and was amazed to find how few of them could carry a suit of clothes; for the seams in the backs of all appeared to be awry, as if the original man had no natural fitness for good clothes. In a few moments, the crowd came back chopfallen, and every man marched into the bar and took his drink as if he was throwing it into his stomach. They damned the Civil Service left and right, and it was plain to be seen that by the Civil Service they meant enlightenment and the other awkward proprieties of life.

THE FEMALE SLASHING WRITER.

To return again to the female topic: Grace Greenwood, a fine, composed, and interesting woman, has been absent for some time from this city, and is now said to meditate a return to California to pass the winter. We have about two female writers in this city who are sufficiently worldly-wise and well-informed to match the lightness and frivolity of the merely gossiping. These are Mrs. Lippincott, whom mankind knows by the name of "Grace Greenwood," and Mrs. Mary C. Ames. Both are married ladies. Mrs. Ames appears to be a New York or New England lady, the wife of a clergyman at the town of Harper's Ferry. She is the most industrious woman in the profession, and is expected, I believe, during the sessions of Congress, to produce a daily letter, and, I believe, some occasional editorial matter. She is employed by the Bowens, who own the New York *Independent* and a Brooklyn paper called the *Union*. "Grace Greenwood" is about 50 years old, and still handsome and imposing, and she is employed by the New York *Times*. She is a native of Onondaga County, New York, which seems to have produced more men and women of current influence upon mankind than almost any county in America.

These ladies are remarkable in one respect, which deserves mention: they do not consider that all mankind wants to know everything about mere newspaper correspondents, and I believe that neither of them has yet bounced into their profession, and then slipped off to write up every contemporary writer whom they familiarly met. The same cannot be said of either all the writing men or women here, some of whom it is a penalty to meet, and whose good estimation is a little more dangerous than their dislike. A newspaper man or woman, who keeps continually reciting the history of Jenkins, Jones, and the other men in the same business, must have small resources in the way of general intelligence.

By the way, a railroad man met me some time ago, and told me that one of the great and gushing female writers had systematically rasped him to the extent of $50 three or four times, on pretense of doing some unsolicited puffing for his interests. This is an open business of give and take, and the woman coming into it should take her rights like a man.

THE BIG WIGS.

The Supreme Court is now in session, and most of the Justices are here, and a right genial company they make. The great David Davis, absent-minded, and a splendid appetizer for anybody fortunate enough to see him, walks up the street with his big cane, and is even said to climb Capitol Hill, although of this we all entertain doubts. The Chief Justice is not here, and, when in the city, he resides at a manor-house in the environs. Davis boards now, as always, at the old National Hotel. Judge Field has a nice residence on Capitol Hill,—a part of the old Capitol Prison,—and he is said to be the most persistent reader of new literature of any Government official. He has an interesting wife and family, and to sit down and talk with them five minutes is to get more suggestions than you can find in the Encyclopedia. Judge Miller, of this Court, keeps bachelor's hall for the present on Capitol Hill, while his wife is recruiting her health in Europe. Judge Swayne, who is one of the most successful and modest of all these Judges, moves about quietly, and is comforted by a number of goodly and flourishing boys who have grown up to active life and are a matter of pride to him. Mrs. Sprague, daughter of the Chief Justice, has three children, and Mrs. Hoyt has one; so that, if the great head of the Treasury has never been President, he has some grandchildren that may be. GATH.

Hall, Kimbark & Co.

Messrs. Hall, Kimbark & Co. have within the past few days taken possession of their noble business premises Nos. 80, 82, and 84 Michigan avenue, rebuilt by them on the site of their former store. It would not be easy to find among the entire range of mercantile structures on the continent one better fitted for the use to which it is devoted. In fact, it embodies throughout all the experience of this leading and veteran firm in its line. Every feature of the exterior, wrought in the olive-tinted Ohio sandstone, is expressive of solidity and strength, and within, from basement to roof, strength and breadth are everywhere declared. The floors would sustain a colony of locomotives. They are loaded with all varieties of the hardware and metal stock comprised in the multifarious lines of this firm of whom in these specialities it may be said without invidiousness that they have no equals in amount of trade. But in this connection we have yielded to the special call to give them the credit due for a mercantile building to be studied by all who desire to know how strength can be combined with ornateness in a wholesale store. The location of the store immediately upon the railway track demonstrated its utility in the epizootic visitation, for the iron horse, whose nostrils are never loaded with rheum, delivered and received its loads daily without interruption from these premises, enabling them to continue their country trade without interruption.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CITY OF GOD AND THE CHURCH-MAKERS. By R. ABBEY, New York: Hurd & Houghton.

Mr Abbey thinks that, heretofore, religious writers have been taken too much on trust, and that the blind following of their erroneous teachings in theology and ecclesiastical science makes it a wonder that the Church lives and thrives. He searches the pages of two hundred of the prominent Christian authors, and makes a summary statement of twenty-four "glaring and dangerous errors," which "form a large amount of the common creed of the Church." Against these he sets twenty-four theological theorems of his own, which, he assures us, are "not only true, but will probably be held incontrovertible." Doubtless they will, until another Abbey comes to cry in the wilderness of dogmatic religious discussion. This peremptory spirit in which Mr. Abbey sets up and pulls down theological truths, is sufficient evidence that he, too, is addicted to the hopelessly-unreasonable and *ex-cathedra* methods which render nine-tenths of the literature of his province worthless for purposes of real development of the truth.

KALOOLAH; ADVENTURES OF JONATHAN ROMER, OF NANTUCKET. By W. S. MAYO, M. D. New York; G. P. Putnam & Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

"Kaloolah" was first published in 1849. It made great stir in that generation of readers; and went through four editions in four months. Putnam has reissued it in handsome form, and it will no doubt be widely read again; for, as the records of our libraries show, it is one of those productions of a vivid fancy and creative power which are always in demand. A book so well known need not be reviewed; but, for the benefit of those whose literary incursions do not date back a generation, it may be said that Kaloolah was a Princess of the Framazugda, a white race of Africa. Romer, a Nantucket adventurer, spies the fair maiden in a slave-mart on the West Coast of Africa, and buys her with her brother; and the story recounts his adventures, his returning them to their home in South Africa, his own subsequent capture by the Bedouins, his second recovery of Kaloolah from slave-traders, and his safe escort to her home, where they are married. Many points of resemblance have been found by the critics between this charming work and the equally charming "Types" of Melville. But such likeness is accidental, as "Kaloolah" was written before "Types" was issued.

A HANDBOOK OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY. By RUDOLF WAGNER, Ph. D. Translated and Edited from the Eighth German Edition by WILLIAM CROOKES, F. R. S. With 336 Illustrations. New York: Appleton & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

Chemical technology, as treated by this volume, is that branch of industrial science which relates to the processes and methods by which the nature of raw materials is changed. Students and manufacturers who seek to learn the secrets of the economization of raw material, of fuel, and of time, will find much of value in this handbook. Its eight sections treat of: 1. Chemical metallurgy, alloys, and preparations made and obtained from metals; 2. Crude materials, and products of chemical industry; 3. Technology of glass, ceramic ware, gypsum, lime, and mortar; 4. Vegetable fibres, and their technical application; 5. Animal substances and their industrial applications; 6. Dyeing and calico-printing; 7. The materials and apparatus for producing artificial light; fuel and heating apparatus. Under the head of Metallurgical Chemistry, the latest methods of preparing iron, cobalt, nickel, copper, copper salts, lead and tin and their salts, bismuth, zinc, zinc salts, cadmium, antimony, arsenic, mercury, platinum, silver, gold, manganates, aluminum, and magnesium are described, together with the applications of the Voltaire current to electro-metallurgy, under which we fail to find mention of the important art of nickel-plating. The preparation of potash and soda salts, the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and the recovery of sulphur from soda waste, the manufacture of soap, and the production of potash from sugar residues are fully treated. Under the technology of Vegetable Fibres we have instructions concerning the manufactures of flax, hemp, and cotton, and paper-making. The applications of vegetable products include sugar-boiling, wine and beer brewing, the distillation of spirits, the baking of bread, vinegar-making, etc.

American readers would find the book more useful with an American appendix; but, as it is, it doubtless presents more and better information than any other hand book yet published.

THE FORMS OF WATER IN CLOUDS AND RIVERS, ICE AND GLACIERS. By JOHN TYNDALL, LL. D., F. R. S. With 35 Illustrations, Drawn and Engraved Under the Direction of the Author. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

Appleton & Co.—encouraged, no doubt, by the great success of their *Popular Science Monthly*—have determined to issue an "International Scientific Series" of books devoted to the popularization of physical and social science. Professor Huxley, Sir John Lubbock, Professor Virchow, Mr. Herbert Spencer, Mr. J. M. Lockyer, Professor Berthelot, Professor James D. Dana, Professor R. W. Johnson, Professor Austin Flint, Professor W. D. Whitney, and other eminent leaders in scientific investigation, are to contribute their latest and best work in their own specialities. The wide range of topics embraces the specific questions of "Physics and Politics," "The New Chemistry," "Spectrum Analysis," "Mind in the Lower Animals," "Social Physics," "The Negro Races," "Zoology since Cuvier," "The Nervous System," "Modern Linguistic Science," "Atoms and the Atomic Theory," "Responsibility in Disease," "Protoplasm and the Cell Theory," "The Antiquity of Man," "Food and Drinks," "Bodily Motion and Consciousness," and several others of no less significance and interest.

Professor Tyndall commences the series with this charming work on the forms of water. He does not discuss the chemistry of water, nor its physical properties distinctively. He talks most of its dynamics, or laws of motion. The viridness of Professor Tyndall's style; his imaginative powers, which he uses scientifically; the ease of his narrative; the thorough trustworthiness of his views, have been, particularly of late, so often described that nothing need be said here about them, save the assurance that all these eminent characteristics mark this work as strongly as all his others. A few extracts will show the character of the book:

Of the wave-theory of light he says:

> Dip your finger into a basin of water and cause it to quiver rapidly to and fro. From the point of disturbance issue small ripples, which are carried by the water and which finally strike the basin. Here in the vibrating finger, you have a source of agitation; in the water you have a vehicle through which the finger's motion is transmitted, and you have, finally, the side of the basin, which receives the shock of the little waves. In like manner, according to the wave theory of light, you have a source of agitation in the vibrating atoms, or smallest particles, of the luminous body; you have a vehicle of transmission in a substance which is supposed to fill all space and to be diffused through the humors of the eye; and, finally, you have the retina, which receives the successive shocks of the waves.

Of evaporation:

> A common sunbeam contains waves of all kinds, but it is possible to sift or filter the beam so as to intercept all its light and to allow its obscure heat to pass unimpeded. For substances have been discovered which, while intensely opaque to the light-waves, are almost transparent to the others. On the other hand, it is possible by the same choice of proper substances to intercept in a great degree the pure heat-waves, and to allow the pure light-waves free transmission. This last separation is, however, not as perfect as the first. We shall learn presently how to detach the one class of waves from the other class, and to prove that waves competent to light a fire, fuse metal, or burn the hand like a hot solid may exist in a perfectly dark place. Supposing, then, that we withdraw, in the first instance, the large heat-waves, and allow the light-waves alone to pass. These may be concentrated by suitable lenses, and sent into water without sensibly warming it. Let the light-waves now be withdrawn, and the larger heat-waves concentrated in the same manner; they may be caused to boil water almost instantaneously. You now perceive the important part played by these large darkness-waves, if I may use the term, in the work of evaporation. When they plunge into seas, lakes, and rivers, they are intercepted close to the surface, and they heat the water at the surface, thus causing it to evaporate; the light-waves at the same time entering the great depths without sensibly heating the water through which they pass. Not only, therefore, is it the sun's power which produces evaporation, but a particular constituent of that fire the existence of which you probably were not aware of.

> Nearly everyone is familiar with the fact that water, when it freezes into ice, floats. It follows the laws of contraction, under the influence of cold, down to 39 degrees F. It then begins to expand, and, when at 32 degrees F. it has crystalized as ice, it is much lighter than the water. This familiar fact has been often cited as a beneficent exception to the usual course of crystalization, which would make the ice sink as fast as formed, and would very soon freeze every lake, sea, and river solid. Great use has been made of this "solitary fact." Count Rumford, probably the most scientific mind America has yet produced, next to Franklin, and whom Tyndall calls "one of the most solid of scientific men," said that, "Had not Providence interfered on this occasion in a manner which may well be considered as *miraculous*, all the fresh water within the Polar Circle must inevitably have been frozen to a very great depth in winter, and every plant and tree destroyed." Professor Tyndall replies:

> Through many pages of his book Count Rumford continues in this strain to expound the ways and intentions of the Almighty, and he does not hesitate to apply very harsh words to those who cannot share his notions. * * * We are here warned of the fact, which is too often forgotten, that the pleasure or comfort of a belief, or the warmth or exaltation of feeling which it produces, is no guarantee of its truth. * * * Water is not a solitary exception to an otherwise general law. There are other molecules than those of this liquid which require more room in the solid crystalline condition than in the adjacent molten condition. Iron is a case in point. Solid iron floats upon molten iron exactly as ice floats upon water. Bismuth is a still more impressive case, and we could shiver a bomb as certainly by the solidification of bismuth as by that of water. There is no fish to be taken care of here, still the "contrivance" is the same. I am reluctant to mention them in the same breath with Count Rumford, but I am told that in our own day there are people who profess to find the comforts of a religion in a superstition lower than any that has hitherto degraded the civilized human mind. * * * Life, and the conditions of life, are in necessary harmony. This is a truism, for without the suitable conditions life could not exist. But both life and its conditions set forth the operations of inscrutable power. We know not its origin; we know not its end. And the presumption, if not the degradation, rests with those who place upon the throne of the universe a magnified image of themselves and make its doings a mere colossal imitation of their own.

No finer example could be given of the bright fancy with which Tyndall illuminates his topics than his opening pages, in which he traces Alpen ice to its source:

> Go to the mouth of the River Rhone, and trace it backward to Lyons, where it turns to the east. Bending round by Chambery, you come at length to the Lake of Geneva, from which the river rushes, and which you might be disposed to regard as the source of the Rhone. But go to the head of the lake, and you find that the Rhone there enters it; that the lake is, in fact, a kind of expansion of the river. Follow this upward, you find it joined by smaller rivers from the mountains, right and left. Pass these and push your journey still higher. You come at length to a huge mass of ice,—the end of a glacier,—which fills the Rhone Valley; and, from the bottom of the glacier, the river rushes. In the glacier of the Rhone you thus see the source of the River Rhone. But again, we have not reached the real beginning of the river. You soon convince yourself that this earliest water of the Rhone is produced by the melting of the ice. You get upon the glacier, and walk upwards along it. After a time, the ice disappears, and you come upon snow. If you are a competent mountaineer, you may go to the very top of this great snow-field, and, if you cross the top, and descend at the other side, you finally quit the snow, and get upon another glacier, called the Trift, from the end of which rushes a smaller river than the Rhone. You soon learn that the mountain-snow feeds the glacier. By some means or other, the snow is converted into ice. But whence comes the snow? Like the rain, it comes from the clouds, which, as before, can be traced to vapor raised by the sun. Without solar fire, we could have no atmospheric vapor; without vapor, no clouds; without clouds, no snow; and, without snow, no glaciers. *Curious, then, as the conclusion may be, the cold ice of the Alps has its origin in the heat of the sun.*

CAMPING OUT: AS RECORDED BY "KIT." Edited by C. A. STEPHENS. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co.

"Kit" writes, in a rough and ready style, the story of his sudden introduction to "Wash" and "Raed" on the occasion of a railroad smash-up,—"one of our peculiarly 'national' institutions,"—and their subsequent adventures, aquatic, venatorial, piscatorial, and other, in searching in Maine for the "lost lode," concerning which there was a legend that a Penobscot Indian, while hunting moose near Mount Katahdin, had found, on one of the northern peaks or spurs of the ridge, a lode of lead, so pure that he had cut off quantities of it with his knife to run into bullets. With the profits of this discovery, Wash, and Raed, and Kit meant to buy themselves a yacht. They had coon-hunts, lynx-hunts, bear-hunts, wild-cat-hunts, moose-hunts, all sorts of adventures and scrapes. There are some very good illustrations, which, with the lively text, make this a good book for boys, or for those who have been boys, or even for those fairer creatures who have only a secondary interest in the male species.

KEEL AND SADDLE: A RETROSPECT OF FORTY YEARS OF MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE. By JOSEPH W. REVERE. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

General Revere tells, in a pleasant way, the incidents of a life of varied adventure. He entered the United States Navy at the age of 14; cruised the Pacific and the West Indies; assisted in the suppression of the slave-trade on the West Coast of Africa; went to Russia and Siberia; visited the sunny shores of the Mediterranean; had a midnight *seance* with Lady Hester Stanhope, the English lady of Sidon; went everywhere. To be brief, he followed Dr. Johnson's exhortation to let observation, with extensive view, survey mankind from China to Peru. His autobiography not only gives a great deal of information about the lands and people he has visited, but there is a great deal of adventure of so Oriental marvellousness that we are content to be entertained without being convinced. Among other matters of interest, there is an account of his intimacy with Stonewall Jackson, whom he met in 1852.

WONDERS OF THE YELLOWSTONE. Edited by JAMES RICHARDSON. Illustrated with Seventeen Engravings. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co.

This volume of the "Illustrated Library of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure," which Scribner is issuing under the direction of Bayard Taylor, who knows, if any American does, what pertains to this field of literature, gives a review of the marvelous features and phenomena of the grand park in the Rocky Mountains, beginning at the verge of the Valley of the Yellowstone. There is much more in it than the recital of the ordinary incidents of exploration. The volcanic phenomena of that wonderful region are described, and its geology and climatology are given with scientific accuracy. Illustrations are given of the Geysers, the Hot Springs of Gardner's River, the Mud Volcano, Yellowstone Lake, and other natural curiosities and scenes of interest.

Books Received.

OUT OF THE CLOUDS: INTO THE LIGHT. SEVENTEEN DISCOURSES ON THE LEADING DOCTRINES OF THE DAY. By the late Rev. WILLIAM METCALFE, M. D. Together with a Memoir of the Author, by his son, the Rev. JOSEPH METCALFE. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE LIVES OF ULYSSES S. GRANT AND HON. HENRY WILSON. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bro.

SPANISH SELF-TAUGHT. By FRANZ THIMM. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

HOWARD'S RECITATIONS, COMIC, SERIOUS, AND PATHETIC. By CLARENCE J. HOWARD. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke.

TREATISE ON THE FIVE SENSES. By JOHN STOLZ, M. D. Printed for the Author, Chicago.

NICK HARDY. By PARK LUDLOW. Boston: Henry A. Young & Co. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co.

THE HILLS OF THE SHATEMUC. By the Author of "The Wide, Wide World." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

THE DOVE IN THE EAGLE'S NEST. By Miss YONGE. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

THE PILGRIMS. A Poem. By the Rev. Professor W. S. BLANCHARD. Chicago: Goodspeed's Empire Publishing House.

CHINA.

How the Emperor Was Married—The Imperial Household—The Sovereign's Character.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

At an age when English boys are pursuing their studies at Eton or Harrow the Emperor of China has taken upon himself the responsibilities of matrimony. The telegram which proclaims the fact is brief in the extreme. We are merely told that "the Emperor of China was married at Pekin, on the 16th of October. There was no public ceremony outside the palace, beyond the procession to bring the bride thither, and the whole affair passed off very quietly." The prosaic terms of this announcement are an accurate reflection of the mechanical nature of the contract. Even the small degree of freedom which, under the stringent rules of Chinese etiquette, is accorded to private individuals is forbidden to the Son of Heaven. In strict compliance with the laws laid down in the "Rituals," tempered, it must be added, with no small amount of political jobbery, the officers appointed for the purpose, select out of the millions of small-footed inhabitants of China, one to be the Empress. Her future husband's tastes are no more considered in the choice than if he were a lay figure; and should the lady prove herself to be, as has sometimes been the case, the "better horse," he lapses into nonentity, and takes refuge in the fascinations of his harem from the worry of public affairs. In these fascinations lie the principal obstacles to the Emperors of China pursuing a career of usefulness and honor, especially when, as in the present instance, the occupier of the throne is but a boy.

As there was no court newsmen present on the 16th of October to chronicle all that was done and said within the Palace, and as "Rituals" are silent as to any special form of ceremony on the occasion of an imperial wedding, we must take it for granted that no more intricate service was performed than that required to unite a Square Chang with a Miss Lew. But with regard to the constitution of the imperial household the above-mentioned "Rituals" give us fuller information. The number of the wives and concubines is so arranged as to form a series in geometrical progression, with three as its common ratio. Thus, by law—for the "Rituals" have the force of law—the Emperor is compelled to take unto himself, besides the Empress, three ladies as *petites femmes* of the first degree—these have already been selected for his Imperial Majesty—nine of the second degree, twenty-seven of the third degree, and nine times nine concubines. With equal precision the various duties of these ladies are minutely laid down, and not much more latitude as to the choice of his companions appears to be allowed to the Emperor after his marriage than in the original selection of the members of his household. For instance, no matter on what terms he may happen to be with the Empress, he is obliged, in compliance with an ancient theory, sanctioned by Confucius and hallowed by the approval of the wisest men of China, to seek her society alone, at the recurrence of every full moon, and only then. As the moons wax and wane, rules equally stringent meet him at every turn, and unless he be strong enough to throw aside his Ritualistic trammels, he must submit to a life of dull routine. But while the "Rituals" present such an abject picture of the Imperial life, they provide abundant and varied occupation for the inmates of the harem. The numerous sacrifices, rites, and duties connected with the internal administration of the palace, apart from all political intriguing, leave the Empress and the three principal *petites femmes* little time in which to be idle. To each of the nine *petites femmes* of the second rank is told off a "squad" of nine of the eighty-one concubines, for instruction in all the arts and accomplishments which adorn female life in China; in sacrificial and religious rites they take part, and they attend on the Empress when she receives visitors. To duties of the same kind is added, in the case of the rank below these, the superintendence of the women servants of the palace. From each of the eighty-one concubines is annually expected a certain amount of plain and embroidered work. On the occasion of the funeral of the Empress, they hold the wings which decorate the coffin, and on the decease of any great personage within the Palace, it falls to their lot to wash the head of the corpse. One more thing is required of them, compared with which every other duty appears as light as air; to their tact and persuasive powers is intrusted the responsibility of suppressing the jealousies which not unnaturally arise in a household consisting of a hundred and twenty ladies and one lord.

Of the personal character of the young Emperor little or nothing is known outside the yellow-tiled walls of the Palace. He is said to be childish in his tastes and amusements, and if this be true, surrounded as he is by all that is calculated to foster idleness and sensuality, the prospect of the future before him is not encouraging. The stuff of which the Emperors who founded and established the present dynasty were made seems to have disappeared with the urgent necessity for constant and vigorous action. It is difficult to recognize in the last occupant of the throne,—who, before he was 30, died, it may fairly be said, of a too yielding obedience to the "Rituals,"—a descendant of men like Kang-he or Kien-lung, each of whom ruled the millions of China for sixty years, and, dying, left monuments of their literary and administrative ability which will last as long as China remains an Empire and its language endures to vex the intelligence of those who attempt to pry into its mysteries.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CLARK'S DOUBLE spring steel needles. We allow five times the profits on our goods that can be offered by any other party in America, and guarantee a steady income of $300 to $500 a month to such as are capable of transacting a large business. Those who have had the ill luck to visit the brazen faced villain, on Monroe-st., who represents our goods as culls, need only use ordinary intelligence to see that our goods are 50 per cent better, and that he who tries to mislead the public in this matter is a liar, thief, and scoundrel. If this appears too strong, call at our office and see letters from parties who have bought from him, and we will cheerfully show them, and at the same time convince all that the man referred to copied from our circulars sufficient material to start his business. See what he has, then call upon us and settle the matter in your own mind. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNTRY to sell an article needed in every house; good canvassers can make easily $150 per month. Address ELASTIC BROOM CO., 23 South Canal-st.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle, and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—COMMERCIAL AGENTS will find it to their interest to call upon the Elastic Broom Company, No. 23 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $15 a day with my goods; every article is new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FINE COLLECTION OF GEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS on exhibition at KELLY & HOWISON'S, 295 South Clark-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, old gold, silver, and diamonds of any description of valuables, by sending a letter to ABRAHAM WILKINS' Loan Office, 734 State-st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—FOR GIRLS APPLY AT the new Intelligence Office, corner of State and Eighteenth-sts., over drug store. A good German girl for general housework wanted.

J. C. BARTLETT, 203 EAST MADISON-ST., AGENT for American Watches—Hereafter I will retail all American Watches 25 per cent below factory price-list. Gold and silver cases made to order. Two thousand gold and silver watches for sale, at half usual price.

L. DOWNING & CO. WILL DO ALL KINDS OF fancy brick work, setting boilers, mantels, etc. Leave orders 130 South Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A GOOD INSURANCE agency in city. Address N 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOT IN ROSE HILL CEMETERY, centrally located. Apply to DICKSON & COOPER, 173 East Madison-st.

WEDGWOOD'S BAND IS PREPARED TO FURNISH music for private parties, balls, &c. Office 47 South Clark-st., Room 15. J. A. WEDGWOOD, Leader and Prompter.

FINANCIAL.

MODERATE SUMS ON HOUSES AND LOTS, contracts, and secured paper. E. D. BEARDSLEY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

SHORT DATE LOANS ON REAL ESTATE PAPER, warehouse receipts, and collaterals. L. R. CARSWELL, Room 63, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO LOAN—$100,000 FOR 5 OR 10 YEARS, AT 10 per cent; may be divided into two or three sums, to suit. Also, another sum of $6,000; security must be upon improved city property, where the value of the ground exceeds the amount of the loan. NORMAN C. PERKINS, Rooms 12, 13, and 14 Kendall's Building.

WANTED—I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE, in cash, for claims against all bankrupt insurance companies. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 81 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

$15,000 TO LOAN—FOR 60 OR 90 DAYS, ON choice business paper, with good collaterals. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 374 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MEAT AND VEGETABLE market; custom first-class; profits $15 to $20 per day. Reference and small premium required. For particulars apply at 550 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—$800 IN A STRAIGHT, LEGITIMATE, and established cash business; stock invoices $1,000. No bonus asked; will pay you $250 monthly. 118 East Washington-st., Room 39.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 OR MORE; will pay 100 per cent in one year. Address M, Drawer 230, Battle Creek, Mich.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A VERY PROFITABLE business, established five years. Address A. FREDERICK, for interview, 110 South Halsted-st., or call from 7½ to 9 p. m., and see for yourself; capital required, $1,000 to $1,500.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF REFINEMENT and intelligence, and fond of fun, would like to make the acquaintance of a good-looking young lady about 16 or 18. Address G 12, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—JOHN CAPERN, EVERYTHING IS settled. Get those letters, come home, and start again. HAYDEN.

WANTED—THE LADIES OF THE BALLET FOR Morlacchi Troupe will please meet for the rehearsal and dresses at 9 o'clock Monday morning. MRS. HALL, 504 State-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTIC—THE LIGHT AND EASY-RUNNING Domestic Sewing Machine; sold on monthly payments. Office, 207 South Halsted-st. Open evenings.

FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE. Payment taken in work. Work delivered and collected free. J. P. EKSTROM, 110 Milwaukee-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE, OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 164 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Machines repaired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 555 West Madison-st.; branch 960 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,081.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 20 South Canal-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—THE FURNISHED cottage 1104 Indiana-av., on 8 years' leased ground. Small cash payment. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 87 LaSalle-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down 10 years, 6 per cent. No Agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—1 NEW 8-HORSE POWER ENGINE, with boiler; brick engine-house, with dry kiln and building 25x40, 3 stories high, with three lots if desired, or lease, with or without machinery and outbuildings. Address E 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A NEW GOTHIC house with lot, on Evans-av., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts. Good barn can go with the house. Inquire of F. BENNETT, on the premises, or JOHN R. LEURS, Land Agent, 53 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—MARBLE FRONT house, Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st. Also, 40-acre tract near city for subdivision at a sacrifice this week. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—3 COTTAGES AND LOTS ON OAKLEY-st., near Polk, at a bargain. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 75 BY 175 FEET east front, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., 6 OCTAGON STONE front, 3-story and basement house of 12 rooms and lot, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La-Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY AND basement octagon front house of 14 rooms and lot 26x178, east front, on Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st. 60 feet on West Madison-st., near Paulina; 75x120 on Fifth-av., near Madison; cheap.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES IN NORTHWEST QUARTER Section 25, 40, 13, near crossing of two new railroads. A bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A NEW HOUSE AND LARGE corner lot; would exchange for unimproved lots south of Lake-st. Inquire on premises 1143 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—CHURCH-ST.—48 FEET EAST FRONT on Church-st., near Centre. Also, 48 feet west front on Church-st., near Wisconsin. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN-AV.—25 FEET EAST FRONT on Lincoln-av., near Centre-st. Also, 6 lots east front on Halsted-st., near Belden-av. Also, southeast corner Belden-av. and Larrabee-st., 120x125 feet. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST.—100x250 FEET fronting on North Clark-st., near Diversey-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS FOR HOMES; LOTS on Wood-st., just south of Polk; 28 1-3x125 feet each to a 16-foot alley for $1,250 each on liberal terms. These lots are only one block from the improvements now being made by Mr. Walker, and are in a rapidly improving neighborhood. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IMPROVED farms in Kenosha County, Wisconsin, located 5 miles from Kenosha and 50 miles from Chicago, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, with prospects of a depot on the farm, containing 450 acres. A good 2-story brick house and other necessary outhouses on the premises, also a cheese factory, it having heretofore been used as a dairy and stock farm, for either of which it is admirably adapted. It is known as the Sweet farm. Mr. J. H. Winslow, who is now on the premises will take pleasure in showing same to any one wishing to make an inspection. For terms, etc., apply to S. Y. BRANDE, Kenosha, Wis., or to R. W. Hyman, Jr., 285 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT AT ONCE—A brick or frame dwelling in South Division, between Twentieth and Fiftieth-streets, with 8 or 10 rooms and barn, from $5,000 to $10,000; payment prompt. Apply to A. McCALLA, 285 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE HOUSE (OR two that can be connected), well furnished and with all modern appliances, in good order, situated on Michigan-av., between Harrison and Fourteenth-sts, to be used as a first-class boarding-house. Answer by letter. J. T. R., Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTIES THAT HAVE REAL BARGAINS in acre property suitable for immediate subdivision can apply to E. R. HORD & CO., Real Estate Dealers, 89 South Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK, GOTHIC house of 8 rooms, lot 50x200, price only $2,500. F. M. FOX, 150 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK AT A bargain for monthly or yearly payments two houses and four cottages in Evanston, four houses in North Evanston and two houses in Glencoe; said houses are rented to good tenants until May next; size of houses from six to ten rooms; prices from $2,000 to $6,000. I will also sell ten more lots within eight blocks of the Evanston Depot for $250 per lot for monthly payments. Now is the time to buy; next spring there will be a great call for houses, and the lots will sell for one-third more than I now ask. Also have one house to rent cheap in Glencoe. Call at once at Room 8, Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington, or near depot in Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY, choice lots, two blocks from three depots, at Washington Heights; prices $75, $100, $150, and $225. Title perfect; full warranty deed given. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS OR BLOCKS IN KEENEY & Rinn's Addition to South Evanston; will be sold at a bargain as we need the money. W. N. & C. E. BRUNER, 281 Wabash-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THURSDAY LAST, PACKAGE OF MONEY in express envelope, with bank deposit ticket also inclosed, with the name of the owner thereon. If the finder will return same to No. 242 Michigan-av., a liberal reward will be paid.

LOST—A VALISE CONTAINING A CONSIDERABLE amount of money. The finder will receive a very liberal reward on returning it to REV. M. OAKLEY, S. J., St. Ignatius College, 413 West Twelfth-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—FROM 729 SOUTH CANAL-st., 2 cows, on the 25th of October; 1 large red cow, with white mark on the forehead, high horns, about 13 years old; also 4-year-old roan, with red neck. Both milch cows.

THE OWNER OF THE RUNAWAY HORSE CAN get information of his harness, at the Quincy House, 192 and 194 East Van Buren-st.

$100 REWARD — STOLEN FROM CORNER Clark and Madison-sts, a bay mare, and buggy, square box, newly painted black. Mare's two hind legs white, weighs 900 to 1,000 lbs, about 15 hands high. Above reward will be given to any person finding the above, and leaving at southeast corner of Twelfth and Canal-sts. A. CAMPBELL.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF HARDWARE AND Cutlery (mostly builders' hardware), with store fixtures, for sale. Stock purchased before the rise; amounts to about $4,000. A very desirable opportunity for any one desiring to engage in that business. For particulars inquire of WM. BLAIR & CO., No. 173 Lake-st.

A LIQUOR-STORE, SAMPLE-ROOM ATTACHED, now doing a good business, situated on one of the best thoroughfares in the city, for sale. Apply for 5 days corner of LaSalle and Illinois-sts.

A GOOD PAYING GROCERY AND PRODUCE store for sale, with house and lot, in a flourishing town in Illinois, right across the railroad depot. NOCKIN & FISHER, 16 South Desplaines-sts.

DRUG STORE IN GOOD LOCALITY FOR SALE; no opposition. Good reasons for selling. Address, for particulars, L 25, Tribune office.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—IN ORDER that I may devote more time to banking, I offer for sale or rent, my store room, 25x80, two-stories high, dwelling adjoining, splendid cellar under the whole, with good wareroom, barn, and other outbuildings convenient; have built up within the last fifteen years a large cash and prompt paying trade; have the oldest and best corner in town, and to a live man, who means business, will offer a good bargain, and reasonable terms. S. D. ALFRED, Jr., Cambridge, Ill.

SALOON, STOCK, AND LICENSE FOR SALE; must be sold by the 29th inst. 307 North Market-st.

SALOON, STOCK, LEASE, AND LICENSE FOR sale, at 626 South State-st.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A genteel cash business that will pay that amount per month. 16 East Washington-st., Room 38.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE pleasant room and one hall bed-room, with board.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE two persons, rooming together, with a front suite of rooms, nicely furnished. First-class table.

723 FULTON-ST.—TWO OF THE MOST PLEASANT rooms in the city, suitable for man and wife, or single gents; good table; reasonable terms; Eastern family.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at $5 to $9 per week; day board, $4; transient, $2.

South Side.

467½ MICHIGAN-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED front room, with or without board; no other boarders.

532 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, for family or single gentlemen, with board.

1030 WABASH-AV., CORNER TWENTY-THIRD-st., Florence Place.—Day boarders can be accommodated.

North Side.

360 EAST INDIANA-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN PREPARED to furnish the best references, a comfortable room, with board in private house on the South Side. Address P. O. Box 273.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE MACNEAL & URBAN SAFE, 21x29 inches inside; one ditto, 24x30 inches inside; all nearly new. CHACE & ABELL, 228 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, AT 11 O'CLOCK ON Tuesday, Nov. 26, on the premises, the building on southeast corner of Michigan-av and Van Buren-st, lately occupied by the Northwestern Rubber Company. The glazed front sashes, doors, etc., are suitable for any more permanent building. W. B. HAYES, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE — TO STORE-KEEPERS AND private families—A gentleman just arrived from England, having merchandise, consisting of Welsh and Lancashire flannels, Witney and Bury blankets of the best manufacture, wishes to dispose of them immediately, as he is going South. On inspection at 344 Archer-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNITURE, carpets, and household goods, or merchandise of any kind, for cash or on commission, apply to J. H. PIKE & CO., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, office 85 South Carpenter-st., or salesroom, 751 West Lake-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A PHILADELPHIA HOSIERY, NOTIONS, and white goods jobbing house, wants to engage one or two salesmen who can control a large Western trade to sell either from the house, or by traveling with samples. First-class parties, and those familiar with the business, only need apply. Address, with full particulars, as to location and amount of trade, experience, &c. Box 2609, Philadelphia Post Office.

WANTED—SIX EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesmen. Apply this forenoon, corner Harrison and State-st. MANDEL BROS.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN—TWO IN PROVISION store. Also partner with $300. Business Agency, 128 Washington-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A CUTTER. APPLY TO S. SILVERMAN, 50 and 52 Wabash-av.

WANTED—THREE GOOD BOOT-MAKERS AT 78 Centre-av., near Twenty-second-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN OF INTELLIGENCE, TO INTRODUCE our great labor saver; small capital, large profits; samples 50 cents. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—50 COAL MINERS, FREE FARE; 100 wood choppers; 50 farm hands, men with wives; 50 cutters, railroad, levee, and all kinds of work South. Cheap tickets to all points South. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO SMART, INDUSTRIOUS BOYS at brush factory, 49 Congress-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 200 GOOD AXE MEN to get out ties on the Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad. Apply to H. J. DEAL, or J. H. BETHUNE, Charleston, Mo., 12 miles west of Cairo, Ill.

WANTED—300 LABORERS FOR CALIFORNIA & Texas Pacific Railroad; 1,000 for the Cairo & Fulton Railroad; 1,000 for levee work; wages $2.25 per day, and from $40 to $60 per month, and board. Cheap tickets to all points South, and free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL & CO., No. 29 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on Jones & Co., 109 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2, $2.25, and $2.50; board $4; a winter's work on some roads; fare furnished; 500 wood-choppers at good prices; 50 farm hands at $1 per day and board; 1,000 for levees and railroads South; cheap transportation given. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, TWO DINING-ROOM girls, and a girl for general housework; good wages. Apply at 43 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBER AND dining-room work in a boarding house; one that understands her business can get good wages and steady employment by applying immediately, ready for work, at 751 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAIDS. Also a good cook, washer and ironer at the Lawrence European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st., up stairs.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN where he can do chores for his board and attend school; some boarding-school preferred. Address K 12, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE by an experienced bookkeeper, who refers to present employers. Address P. O. Box 125.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF ten years' experience in banking and other business, as cashier, treasurer, secretary, or general bookkeeper in commercial, manufacturing, or banking house. The highest testimonials furnished. Address P. O. Box 273.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—by a young man just arrived from England, fully understands his trade, forwarding or finishing. Address S S, Liverpool House, 70 Sherman-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC young man, who fully understands the rectifying and re-distilling business; is a good compounder. Q 20, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD, RELIABLE help, city or country; housekeepers, sewing girls, and general housework; at MRS. BALKAM'S Office, 181 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Inquire at 103 Clybourn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady, as waitress in a restaurant. Call or address 380 South Halsted-st., Monday.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET-NURSE, BY A good healthy woman; in hospital for women and children. 187 Centre-av. Please call between 12 m. and 2 p. m.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN THE block corner of North Dearborn and Ontario-sts.; 3-story and basement house of 15 rooms, besides closets, bath-rooms, &c. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS ON NORTH side, railway-st. $30; good location. Call between 10 and 12 a. m. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—3-STORY FRAME, 7 ROOMS, 607 WEST Washington-st., near Robey; furniture and carpets for sale; possession given within a few days. Apply to IRA P. BOWEN, 263 and 264 Wabash av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE, 386 West Taylor-st. corner of Aberdeen-st., 8 rooms, gas, bath room, furnace and good barn. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, Room 58, Central Union Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—SUITE OF 4 ROOMS SECOND FLOOR 326 Wabash-av., suitable for one or two offices, or residence. Will sell carpets and safes, and remove to office, with vaults, in Honore Block. CHACE & ABELL, 228 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, in Peabody Building, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — SINGLE ROOMS, NEATLY FURNISHED, will be rented low to first-class parties for the winter. Apply at 371 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, single or en suite, by the day, week, or month, in Central Block, 83 Market-st. Apply at Room 131, 4th floor.

TO RENT—9 ROOMS, 129 ARCHER-AV., FOR $35 per month. Inquire at 100 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED PARLOR, WITH one of two bedrooms on northwest corner Van Buren and Franklin-sts., entrance on VanBuren-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with fire, gas, and closet, at 86 Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEKEEPING, water, gas, etc., at 207 Cottage Grove-av. Inquire in rear.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED LODGING rooms at 251 West Monroe-st., near Sangamon.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms to rent, without board, at 285 Wabash-av., with all modern improvements.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—70 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., STORE 20x74, basement 40x74, second floor 20x74, third floor 20x74, with or without steam power; steam elevator. Inquire of F. W. KRAUSE, basement, 76 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE 105 Twenty-second-st., with dwelling above. M. L. PEARCE, 375 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE AND OFFICES NO. 45 SOUTH Clark-st., from Dec. 1, rent charged only from May 1, 1873. Apply to E. BRAINARD, Room 23, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—PLEASANT OFFICE ROOM ON FIRST floor; all kept in order; cheap. Inquire 304 State-st.

TO RENT—FINE FURNISHED OFFICE AND DESK room, 23 South Canal, near the tunnel. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO.

TO RENT—BANKS, BROKERS' OFFICES, AND real estate and general offices in Reaper Block, known as Nos. 95, 97, 99 and 101 Clark-st. Nos. 121, 123, 125, 127 and 129 Dearborn-st., known as Speed Block, for banks and general offices. 136 to 211 Clark-st. All the above have elegant vaults, and good locations. 117, 119, 123 and 125 Clark-st., elegant offices and rooms. Call and see the plans at J. M. MARSHALL'S office, now at 124 Clark-st., and January 1 at 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 44, 46 AND 48 LAKE-ST., with substantial vaults, plate glass windows, all now about completed. Stores Nos. 159 to 211 South Clark-st., best location in the city. 136 and 138 South Clark-st., elegant stores, cheap. 314 State, with rooms up stairs. 138 and 140 Wabash-av., just finished, and one of the best stores and locations in the city for wholesale, at a bargain. By J. M. MARSHALL, at 124 Clark-st., Jan. 1 at old stand, 97 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A PROMPT-PAYING tenant, a good-size cottage or 1½-story house, in the South or West Division. Rent not to exceed $40. Address, stating particulars, A S, care Verght, Ruhling & Co., 136-140 State-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—20 GOOD BUSINESS horses for sale cheap, or exchange for groceries, dry goods, flour, feed, coal, carpenter work, or a lot in the western part of the city. Apply at 63 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, OPEN-BUGGY, AND HARNESS, all new, at a bargain, for cash. SELDEN FISH, 171 East Madison-st., Room 4.

HORSES KEPT FOR THE WINTER—AT PLEASANT Hill, 15 miles west of the city; high hill, with large grove and large yard, shedded all around, and plenty of stable room in stormy weather. Just the place for driving horses to rusticate. Plenty of grain, if desired. I will take a few horses that will be well taken care of. Apply at stable rear of 361 West Washington-st. JAMES D. BECKETT.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF HORSES TO BOARD by the month or for the winter, by V. FERDENHAGEN, Post Office address Downer's Grove, Ill. References, O. J. Slough, 308 State-st., or Reed & Sons, of Reed's Temple of Music, Sixteenth-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY GRADUATE of a first-class academy, to teach piano music in a boarding-school or private family. Good references can be given. Address Miss L. R. PHILIPS, Lansing, Mich.

WANTED—TEACHERS. A MUSICIAN, WHO CAN teach piano, violin, and band instruments; also, a teacher of German. Apply, until 4 o'clock to-day, at Room 41, Briggs House.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—SPLENDID STORE BUILDING, with tenants, in Kidder, Mo., for stock of drugs, groceries, or general merchandise, not to exceed $5,000. Kidder is on the H. & St. J. Railroad, near St. Joseph, and is one of the best business points in North Missouri.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—25,000 FEET OF BOARDS AND TIMBER, suitable for building lumber sheds. A lake front building might answer. Will pay in office desks or fittings. A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 119 and 121 West Washington-st.

FOREIGN.

The French Assembly Divided Into Six Political Factions.

Further Expeditions to Africa—Aid for Livingstone.

Carlist and Revolutionary Troubles in Spain.

Accidents to an Atlantic Steamer.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says, in regard to the division of the political forces in the Assembly, there are now six distinct groups: First, Extreme Left or Republican Union; second, Republican Left or Moderate Republicans; Left Centre or still More Moderate Republicans; fourth, Centre Right, who prefer Orleanism; fifth, the Right, who desire monarchy, prefering Henry the Fifth; and sixth, the Extreme Right, who believe in extreme legitimist notions, the white flag, the Pope, and no dynasty not a thousand years old.

The first section of very extreme Radicals numbers seventy members, and here Louis Blanc may be found. The Left numbers 160, and has men like Grevy in it. The third or Centre Left has 140 members under the lead of Chanzy, and who own themselves Republicans of the Thiers school. The Centre Right contains 100 members, headed by Duc de Broglie, Duc d'Audriffet, Pasquin, and the Orleanists. The Moderate Right has 120 members, while sixty Deputies sit on the Extreme Right, waiting for Henry and his white flag under the lead of Comte De Beauregard.

No party has a majority, and M. Thiers exists by dealing with the six parties like a juggler with six eggs on six plates, one in his hand. He never holds more than one party at one time, and keeps the rest spinning through the air.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—General Admirault, Governor of Paris, has suppressed the Radical journal *La Resurrection*.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The situation at Versailles is unchanged. Each party proposes its own solution of the difficulty. No two of them have yet been able to adopt a common line of policy. The President awaits the action of the Assembly, and meantime the crisis continues.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, Nov. 11, the President, Major General Sir Henry Rawlinson, said, in his inaugural: "Let it be understood, once for all, that there is not the remotest ground for questioning the accuracy of Mr. Stanley's statement of his meeting with Livingstone." So satisfied are Livingstone's friends, in England, that the Lualaba River is identical with the Congo, that they have originated an independent relief expedition, to be called the Livingstone Congo Expedition, which will rendezvous at St. Paul De Loando, and have the cordial support of the Portuguese authorities. The Court of Lisbon are very desirous to open the Congo to civilized trade.

A rival German expedition is preparing for the same region.

Another Livingstone relief party will set out about the last of the present month. It will penetrate West Africa from Sierra Leone, under command of a young English navy officer selected by the Geographical Society. Livingstone's friend, J. Young, of Kelly, has contributed $10,000 for its expenses, to which will be added subscriptions from the public and the Treasury of the Society. Several papers were read, all agreeing that Livingstone's recent explorations are along the tributaries of the Congo and not the Nile.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Lewis, Conservative, has been returned to Parliament from Londonderry.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 24.—The steamship City of Brooklyn, which sailed from this port on the 15th, for New York, lost the fans of her propeller, and put back under sail, arriving here last night. Her passengers will embark for New York on the steamer which has been provided for them. The City of Brooklyn will return to Liverpool to obtain a new propeller.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—The condition of the King of Spain is gradually improving.

Admiral Alden left Madrid on Friday evening for Carthagena, whence the American fleet were to sail yesterday for Nice.

The telegraphic wires between Barcelona and Saragossa have again been cut. A band of armed Republicans has appeared in the vicinity of Arcos de la Frontera, in Andalusia.

The insurrectionary organization in the province of Valencia has dissolved, and the troops are in pursuit of the band near Medina Sodonia.

LONDON, Nov. 25—1:20 a. m.—Mail advices from Madrid report slight disturbances in the Capital last Monday on account of drawings for military conscription. The lines of telegraph to Barcelona, Gerona, Saville, and Cadiz were cut.

ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 24, a. m.—A meeting of radicals called for to-day, having been prohibited, trouble was expected and troops were posted yesterday in the principal square and at all strong points in the city. The radicals have as yet made no organized attempt to resist the Government's orders, and the city this morning is quiet. Last night some arrests were made of disorderly perons, but with these exceptions, no disturbance occurred.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The Emperor gave an audience yesterday to Schoeinfurth, Bastain, and other members of the Diet.

The Geographical Societies of Germany give their approval to a plan for the methodical exploration of Africa. Committees to carry out the purpose are forming.

ST. LOUIS.

The Scheme of the Future Capital for Direct Trade With Europe—Great Mortality from Small-Pox.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—A society called the Mississippi Valley Society is now in process of organization in England, with headquarters in London, composed of wealthy and prominent Englishmen, and having for its object the promotion of direct trade between Europe and the Valley of the Mississippi. The London office will be the headquarters of Western and Southern people visiting Europe, as well as the rendezvous of English capitalists. Rooms will also be provided in London to exhibit samples of agricultural and mineral products of the Mississippi Valley, photographs of leading public and other buildings of its cities, etc. The Central American office will be located in St. Louis and branch offices will be established in all the principal cities of the West and South. The central office here will soon be opened, when co-operation with the London office, with a view to facilitating a more direct interchange of products between this country and Great Britain, will immediately commence.

Since May 11 to last evening there have been 927 deaths for small-pox in this city.

Death on the Rail.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 24.—Angus Murray, engineer, and John Shefran, fireman, of a freight train on the European & North American Railroad, were instantly killed on Saturday by running into a gravel train, near St. John. The gravel train had been loading and was just backing down the track when a freight train dashed around the curve ahead of time, and plunged into the engine of the other train, throwing both engines from the track and nearly demolishing them. The men were horribly mangled. Only one other employe was injured, and he slightly.

Bogus Bonds Successfully Disposed of.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A special from Newport, R. I., says: The following swindling operation came to light in this city to-night. About six months ago a man called upon Oliver Read, a wealthy banker of this city, and requested him to purchase $17,000 of Central Pacific Railroad 10 per cent income bonds. Read told him that he would not purchase, but that he would sell them for him for 1½ per cent. The man consented, and Read immediately forwarded them to Fisk & Hatch, New York, for them to sell for him. In due season Read received a telegram from Fisk & Hatch stating that they had succeeded in disposing of them, and that they had placed the proceeds to his credit at a bank in that city. Thereupon Read informed his man, who, by the way, had failed to state his name, that he had sold them, and paid the man $14,500, after deducting the commissions, and those of Fisk & Hatch. This morning he received word from Fisk & Hatch, stating that the bonds were counterfeit, and they sent $6,000 of the bonds sent to them, requesting him to make good their loss. At noon he also received another letter from them, with $10,000 more of the bogus bonds. This fraud was detected at the office of the railroad company, in New York, when the coupons were presented for payment. It is reported on good authority that the swindler was in New York yesterday, and doubtless will soon be in the hands of justice.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Eugene Egan have gone to New Orleans on their bridal tour.

Mr. and Mrs. Taunton, London, England, are guests of the Tremont.

The Aldermen will tackle the Gas ordinance again at their meeting this evening.

Professor Youmans is sick, and his lecture for to-night is postponed until further notice.

Joseph W. Wheelock, the distinguished actor, is visiting his relatives and friends in this city.

Perkins Bass and family returned from their European tour yesterday, and are at the Gardner.

Elihu Burritt, New Britain, Conn., the great linguist, was at the Briggs yesterday, *en route* for Colorado.

The Blue Island avenue cars were put in motion again yesterday. When will the Madison street line commence operations?

The "Accommodation Line" is the name painted outside three dirty omnibuses which run on Madison street, and charge double fare from unprotected women.

Among the arrivals at the Anderson European Hotel yesterday were the following: S. G. Fuenth, New York; S. C. Forsyth, Boston; J. Jenkins, Milwaukee; G. H. Burrows, C. L. Hommedien, New York; G. A. Gardner, Detroit.

The Gardner House register yesterday contained the following names: B. F. Grafton, Texas; G. F. Daman, Geo. Maynard, New York; H. C. Raymond, Iowa; S. H. Hopkins, Salt Lake; Bradford Allen, St. Louis.

The following were among the notable arrivals at the Sherman yesterday: Robert Easton, Philadelphia; S. D. Weekly, Alabama; M. Sheckell, Montreal; Dr. J. J. Hayes, New York; C. W. Brush and G. O. Colter, San Francisco.

The following were among the notable arrivals at the Briggs yesterday: D. P. Churchill, New York; D. E. Park, Jr., Pittsburgh; A. L. Ellis, Hartford; H. T. Haynes, Louisville; David Wentworth, Gardner, Maine; J. D. Ross, Mason City.

The order of exercises for the public meeting of the Hyde Park Literary Society, this evening, is as follows: Musical Director, Edward Siebert. Oration by Barton A. Ulrich. Debate, "*Resolved*, that the United States Government should establish a national system of cheap telegraphy." Affirmative—H. V. Freeman, E. L. Brainerd. Negative—Joseph C. Young, D. H. Horne. Ladies' Department, Miss Lily Gray.

E. H. Buckler, T. H. B. Davis, H. W. Thompson, Charlestown, N. H.; Colonel E. N. Beach, St. Paul; F. Gammon, Providence; W. F. Arnold, Terre Haute; M. Phillips and wife, M. Cooner, San Francisco; M. Holley, Denver, were among the arrivals at the Tremont yesterday.

Postmaster Eastman has promulgated the following order, which will go into effect to-day: "On and after this date, collections from the street boxes, and the closing of the mails, the time of which was temporarily changed on account of the horse epidemic, will be made at the usual hours."

The adjourned meeting relating to dinners to be given in aid of the Foundling's Home, will be held to-day, in the parlors of the First Congregational Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets, at 2 o'clock p. m. A prompt and full attendance of all interested in this noble charity, whether they have attended the meetings heretofore or not, is requested, as final arrangements will be made at this meeting.

The second lecture of the Oakland Star Course will be delivered by President Richard Edwards, LL. D., of the State Normal School, to-morrow evening, at the Ninth Presbyterian Church. Subject: "The Golden Age is Now." Dr. Edwards is a man of acknowledged elocutionary power, and a writer of much elegance and finish. Being President of the State University, his duties are such that he is not often permitted to enter the lecturing field; but when he does, his audiences are delighted. It has been said of him that, were he a member of Congress, he would rank among the first orators in the land.

Box 62 was turned in about half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning for a fire in the frame barn at the rear of No. 301 Twenty-third street, which was damaged $300. The frame house in front was injured to the extent of about $150. Both buildings are owned and occupied by Lambert Heman. The residence is insured in the Agricultural Company. The fire spread to the barns at the rear of Nos. 297 and 299 Twenty-third street, owned respectively by Lambert Thilson and John Wilcox. The former loses $200, and the latter $50. Neither is insured. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

Major Heintzeman, of the Central Station, yesterday arrested a barber named Daniel E. Crowley, who is wanted by the Syracuse, N. Y., authorities for a forgery committed in that city some months ago. A Deputy Sheriff came on here in search of him, and, aided by the gallant Major, succeeded in finding him busily plying the razor in a barber shop at the corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison street. He was taken to the Central Station, and will be transferred to Syracuse to-day. It is said that he came into possession of several hundred dollars which did not belong to him, owing to his apt penmanship. He is a married man, his wife being a very respectable and honest appearing young woman. The interview between them in the cell yesterday afternoon was extremely affecting.

California Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—A young man, name not known, entered the house of one of the most respectable families of Vallejo, and, in the absence of the older members, violated the person of a girl 5 years old. He was arrested. Intense excitement exists, and there are fears that he will be taken out of jail and lynched.

There was a suicide or an attempt at suicide in this city every day last week.

Shooting Affray in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—James Sullivan, formerly engineer on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette railroad, in a row on Sixth street, this afternoon, shot Dennis Buckley in the abdomen, not dangerously, and Mike Hannon through the body, the ball entering under the left nipple. Sullivan claims to have been acting in self-defence. He has been arrested.

Female Suffrage.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 24.—A very formidable Woman's Suffrage movement has been inaugurated in this city. The *Express* publishes a call for a meeting to form a local Woman's Suffrage Association, which is numerously signed by leading and influential citizens of all parties, including all the editors of the three daily newspapers.

Another Victim.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—This afternoon another body was taken from the ruins of the fire, but it has not been identified. A party of firemen from Cambridge have been searching throughout the day for the body of one of their own number, who is missing. A military guard is still kept at the ruins.

Obituary.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—Wm. J. Wiggins, a popular comedian at DeBar's Opera House, died yesterday of small-pox. He formerly came from Indiana.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 24.—Edward Harris, a prominent manufacturer and business man of Woonsocket, died this afternoon.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 23.—PASSED DOWN—Props Wilson and raft Holland; barge Scotia; schrs Correspondent, H. Hartzelle, Brooklyn, Reindeer, Wagstaff, Clyde, Van Valkenburg, Asa Childs, Kate Winslow, Corrad, Reid.

PASSED UP—Prop Ross; barges Edith and Tempest; brigs H. H. Standard, Chas. Stewart, Eveline W. Filmore, D. S. Austin, Riverside.

WIND—South.

Dangerously Ill.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 24.—E. Cowles, editor of the *Leader*, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in this city.

ASTONISHING, IF TRUE.

Alleged Miraculous Escape from the Jaws of Death.

A Man Said to Have been Found Hanging from the Adams Street Viaduct.

A Times Reporter Claims to Have Discovered Him There, and Rescued Him.

As Mr. Frank Nevins, of the *Times*, was passing over Adams street bridge at a late hour on Saturday evening, bearing proof-slips of a speech, which was kindly furnished his paper by THE TRIBUNE, a chilling and blood-curdling cry for help smote his acute ear. He hastily descended to the dock, from whence the sound apparently proceeded, and was busily engaged in searching for the author thereof, when a second shriek startled him. This time the cry came from above. Looking upward, Mr. Nevins beheld the body of a man dangling from the edge of the pathway over the viaduct. The only thing that saved him from being dashed to atoms on the railway tracks beneath was his fast relaxing hold on the sharp end of the foot-path. Another horrible yell admonished the journalist that, if he wished to save the life of a fellow-being, there was no time to lose. He hastened up to the viaduct again, and rushed madly to the circumscribed home of the bridge-tender, close by. Seizing that functionary by the collar, he dragged him to the spot where the imperriled person hung. Between the two, the unfortunate man was rescued. He was so scared by his near approach to a horrible death that he was scarcely able to relate to Mr. Nevins how he came to be placed in such an awkward position. It appears that while passing over the viaduct some minutes in advance of his preserver, he was set upon by two highway robbers, one of whom stunned him with a blow of a blunt weapon. While prostrate on the sidewalk, they went through his pockets, and being unable to find a cent, they determined to take revenge upon him for having put them to so much needless and unprofitable trouble. To this end they threw him over the railing, and then hurriedly made their escape, fully believing, no doubt, that their victim had ceased to trouble himself about earthly matters. As the man was descending to inevitable death, he grasped the edge of the sidewalk, and there hung. Then arose the cry which first aroused the newspaper man. After relating his story, and tendering profuse thanks to his deliverers, the rescued took his departure. The fact that this interesting item did not appear in yesterday's *Times* can only be accounted for in one way. Mr. Nevins' thrilling narrative of the affair was evidently disbelieved by his superiors, who are not in the habit of employing men of such bravery and humanity. THE TRIBUNE hastens to do Mr. Nevins justice, and to record the fact that, amid all the excitement of the terrible scene in which he took such an active part, he gallantly clung to the proof-slips.

N. B.—Upon further consideration, THE TRIBUNE inclines to the belief that Mr. Nevins did not speak of his adventure when he reached the office. He was doubtless afraid (and justly so, too, poor man) that he would be ordered to write four or five columns about it, in order to get up a "scoop," and look enterprising. It *was* an elegant opportunity to show that, when *Times* reporters are not employed in "detecting" and retracting libels on respectable ladies, they are employed in the laudable work of relieving distressed humanity.

P. S.—There is a possibility that there is not the slightest shadow of truth in the *Times* reporter's story.

LATEST—THE TRIBUNE, upon further consideration, inclines to the belief that there isn't.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

THE TURF.

Yesterday (Sunday) morning, two gentlemen resolved upon a novel race. North LaSalle street was selected as the course, and the "stock" entered consisted of two Texan oxen. They were attached to superior trotting wagons, and were decorated with ribbons of every color. "Time" being called, the oxen were brought to the score, which latter was a wagon backed up against the curb. There was no special impatience manifested by either steer, which was accounted for by the supposition that both felt confident of victory. The judge took the stand, (which consisted of the bed of the wagon to which the "starting pole" was attached); the jockeys took their seats, and, finally, everything being in readiness, the word "Go" was pronounced. Such a start has not been witnessed since the old cow (who may have been the mother of these oxen) died. One of the steers shot off with the speed of a rocket, its ribbons flying in the air, and tossing his head in proud triumph at the victory which seemed to await him. On he madly rushed, passing the limits of the course, where jockey stopped. The wagon flew into a hundred splinters, yet on rushed the steer. His tail is all that has since been discovered of him. But what of the other steer? Sensible animal that he was; "Go" did not infuse into him such madness as to attempt to run a race, neither could the whip start him. He stood at the starting-post till he was led away, and thus ended one of the novel races on record.

A BOLD CHALLENGE.

From the Turf, Field, and Farm.

There is nothing that tends so much to promote success in the breeding and training of thoroughbred stock as the spirit of emulation; and, as a general thing, there are no men so susceptible to its influences as gentlemen identified with turf sports, whether as owners of stock or otherwise. It was this feeling that has led to all the great turf events, which, at the time of their occurrence, created a new epoch in our turf history. It was to this spirit of emulation that we owe the great match between Eclipse and Henry, in 1823, when Eclipse, the Northern champion, defeated his Southern antagonist in a hard-contested race of four-mile heats; and the Boston and Fashion match, in 1842, when Fashion defeated the hitherto invincible "Old Whitenose," the hero of forty races, thirty of them at four-mile heats, and earned for herself the proud title of Queen of the Turf; and the great races between Wagner and Grey Eagle, in 1839, when the former defeated the Kentucky Favorite, Grey Eagle, in two hard-fought battles of four-mile heats each, Grey Eagle breaking down in the second contest; and the match between Peytona and Fashion, when the former wrenched from Fashion her laurels as Queen of the Turf; and the proposed meeting of Kentucky and Asteroid, in the Inauguration Stakes at Jerome Park, to settle the merits of the rival sons of Lexington, the latter breaking down on the eve of the race; and later still, the meeting of Longfellow and Harry Bassett in the Monmouth Cup last summer, when the son of Leamington beat his hitherto invincible rival, and Harry Basset turned the tables on him two weeks after in the Saratoga Cup, when Longfellow broke down. It is such occasions as these, amid the splendors of a summer's sun, with all the principal patrons of the turf present, assisted by woman's smile, that lend enchantment and excitement to turf sports and make a victory doubly valuable.

Keeping in view the value that such great races have been to the American turf, annexed will be found one of the boldest challenges ever issued by any turfman in America. We are authorized to lay it before our readers, and expect that the challenge will be accepted by one or more of our turfmen:

Editors Turf, Field and Farm:

I authorize you to state that I will match my stable, three races, against any horse or horses in the world, to name at the post, two, three, and four-mile heats, for $10,000 or $20,000 each race. The races to be run over the Saratoga Course, New York, any time between the last of July and the 1st of September, 1873.

D. MCDANIEL, Princeton, N. J.

BASE BALL.

The Directors of the Chicago Base Ball Association are still undecided about organizing a nine for the season of 1873. The financial difficulties experienced by Eastern professional associations the past season has deterred them from taking any hasty action. If a nine is hired, it will be at greatly reduced salaries. It has been discovered that the best paid professionals are not the most successful players, and that expensive nines are not to be the rule the coming ball season. It is doubtful if any association will pay any player more than $1,000 for five months' easy work in future.

An Eastern paper says, regarding next year's ball season in Philadelphia: "The Athletics, it would appear, are not to have everything their own way in Philadelphia hereafter, for a new club is being organized there, which, if report be true, will include several late members of the Athletic. The names mentioned as the nine are as follows: Zettlein, of the Eckford, pitcher; Malone, Athletic, catcher; first base, Mack, of the Athletic; second base, Wood, of the Eckford; third base, Anson, of the Athletic; short stop, Wadsworth, of the Resolute, of Elizabeth, N. J.; left field, Cuthbert, of the Athletic; centre field, Treacy, of the Athletic; right field, Bechtel, of the Mutual. The Americus Club, of Philadelphia, will be behind the new organization, it is said."

It is said the present Mutual (New York) managers have secured a very strong team for the campaign of 1873, including Hicks, Mathews, Start, Hatfield, Ferguson, Radcliff, Gedney, Eggler, and Fisher.

Al. Spalding, the famous pitcher of the Bostons, is in this city.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

In the case of Haugh et al. v. Woodruff, et al. now on hearing before the United States Circuit Court, evidence has been completed and argument begun. The facts are as follows: One John Allen, of Rockford, contracted with the Board of Supervisors of Winnebago County to build a county jail at Rockford. He sub-let the contract for the iron work to Haugh & Co., of Indianapolis, for $9,160. The plans and specifications were made by Cass Chapman, architect of Chicago. About three-fourths of the iron work was on the ground in February last. In May the parties went there to put it up. After a large portion had been put up they were prohibited from completing the work on the alleged ground that it was not done in accordance with the contract. They now want payment, which is resisted by the Board of Supervisors, and hence the suit. A large amount of testimony is brought forward by both sides on the question whether the work was or was not substantially according to contract, plans and specifications.

Mathias Hetz, on Saturday, filed a bill against the city and others to enjoin the issue of a tax-deed to C. Walsh, P. B. Shiel, and W. Edgar, for the purchase of Lot 132, in Butterfield's Addition, sold in consequence of the non-payment of the general tax of 1870, $75; and special assessment for curbing, filling, and paving Larrabee street, from Clybourne to North avenue, $818.23; for lamp posts on Clybourne avenue, from Larrabee street to North avenue, $8.65; and for water-sewer pipes on Larrabee street, $48.60. The petitioner avers that he is advised by counsel, and verily believes, that the judgment rendered by the Superior Court, on the authority of which the said sale was made, was illegal, and is null and void, the Court having no jurisdiction.

The Grand Jurors in the United States Courts, worn out by their labors during the past week, adjourned on Saturday over till Monday, much to the disgust of THE TRIBUNE law reporter, without returning a single indictment. It was intended that they should have returned several, but physical frailties and an excusable longing for a Sunday at home among the rurals, ruled otherwise.

The Judges met on Saturday for the purpose of deciding on the number of officers to be employed in the courts and offices under their jurisdiction. In the Circuit Court there are to be 10 employes and 52 in the Recorder's Office.

John H. Mayo has commenced action against the Northwestern Railway Company, damages $10,000, for injuries received by being run against by one of the Company's engines on Hoyne street, in June last. Plaintiff affirms that the engine was running at a speed of upwards of 30 miles an hour.

In the Mutual Security Insurance matter, the creditors met on Saturday, as fully reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE, and resolved on a dividend of 7 per cent.

In the celebrated piano case, Darrell v. Nixon, Judge Blodgett, on Saturday, expressed an opinion of the merits which induced the plaintiff to dismiss his suit.

Mr. Tompkins, Grain Inspector of the city, yesterday commenced suit against John B. Lyon, in assumpsit for $4,000, and against E. K. Bruce and Son, in assumpsit for $1,500.

Austin Doyle, the esteemed Deputy of the Criminal Court, was yesterday so ill that he was obliged to take to his bed. He has been suffering from influenza for a long time past.

Law was exasperatingly dull on Saturday, and the news-gatherer brought home a note book of almost virgin paper.

A Receiver has been appointed to the Lamar Insurance Company. (See Gary, J., Superior Court, Chancery).

Some interesting items will be found in the recorder under the heads bankruptcy and new suits.

Judge Tree did not attend Court on Saturday.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

LAW.—503—Barrett, assignee, v. Nixon et al.; the Court having considered, and intimated an opinion, plaintiff dismisses his suit. 678—Haugh et al. v. Woodruff et al.; jury come again; evidence concluded and arguments commenced. 643—Kimball, assignee, v. Forrest et al.; plaintiff by attorney comes and enters satisfaction of the judgment herein. 792—Roloson v. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; twenty days and defendant to plead.

NEW SUITS.

Lucy B. Roloson v. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; transcript from Superior Court.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

The United States v. Leo Canman; the defendant by his attorney, Mr. Vanarman, moves to quash the indictment which is overruled by the Court, and the defendant being arraigned upon the indictment herein for plea thereto says he is not guilty. 718—Demurrer to special plea sustained. 605—Dismissed; costs paid; bankruptcy. 1,904—Mark Campbell; to be discharged unless objections are filed within 10 days. 2,131—J. H. Johnson; same order. 2,132—N. W. Taylor, et al.; motion to dissolve injunction postponed for one week. 2,148—Union Lithographing and Printing Company; order to Assignee to sell the property of the bankrupt for any offer he can get within five days, but no property to pass till sale approved by Court. 2,152—H. E. Hubbard; issued warrant for arrest of debtor, on affidavit of L. S. Hodges; bail, $5,000; as to the sale of newly-bought and unpaid-for goods at less than cost price, to pay other creditors.

NEW SUITS.

John M. Halliday, Peter Carstens, O. B. Van Patten and Adam Halliday v. Propeller Philadelphia; collision; $1,000; Horace Bennett.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[*Judge Gary.*]

LAW.—223—Fleisher v. Schoenfield; finding for plaintiff, damages $995.92 and judgment; appeal, bond $1,800 and bill of exception in 20 days. 2,274—Lucas v. Smith; by stipulation deposition withdrawn to have exceptions attached. 2,855—Simpson v. Albany City Insurance Company; default, and judgment, $2,466.92. 2,739—Field v. Enterprise Insurance Company; judgment, $15,754. 2,527—Same v. Hope Insurance Company; judgment, $15,750. 2,629—Manff v. Van Veckten; demurrer to second plea sustained, and leave to amend in two days. 3,154—Haywood v. Knudson; judgment, $614.44. 2,603 a—Johnson et al. v. Swiney et al.; motion for new trial denied, and judgment. 1,901—Boynton v. Fuller; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

CHANCERY.—500 a—French v. French, by agreement leave to file bill in lieu etc., in 10 days, and leave to defendant to file answer in 30 days after filing of bill. 506—Bragg v. Elliott; by agreement set for Jan. 3, 1873. 837—Hubbard v. Lauer; personal service on Jacob and Mary Teramour and default; service by publication and default of the others; Elbert N. Gray appointed guardian *ad litem* for Jacob and Catherine Lauer; answer filed, and reference to Scott. 942—Millard v. Munson; reference to Scott. 639—Fanny v. John Mann; increase of alimony denied. 1,010—Burnham v. Lamar Insurance Company; on motion of complainant answer of Lamar Insurance Company, Swett & Higgins stricken out, and bill taken and confessed against the Company; George Chandler appointed Receiver of the Company; bond, $10,000; on motion of complainant leave to file supplemental bill making additional complaints. 869—Mathien v. Mathien; solicitors' fees and alimony denied. Olson v. Olson; leave to sue *de pauperis*.

NEW SUITS.

41,443—Kate v. Jacob Olson; divorce. 41,444—Anastasia Kenney et al. v. Bridget Kenney, widow of David Kenney, et al.; bill to establish title. 41,445—McGraw v. Whitehouse; appeal. 41,446—George H. Cole v. McAllaster Ellis & Bro.; confession of judgment on a note of $272.54. 41,447—Matthias Hetz v. City of Chicago, Joseph Pollack, County Clerk, and John Forsythe; bill to enjoin the issue of tax deeds on Lot 132, Butterfield's Addition. 41,448—Honora v. John Wakely, divorce; adultery alleged. 41,449—John Clark Hilton v. Great Western Telegraph Company; confession of judgment on a note of $6,608.10.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Rogers.*]

LAW—931—Johnson v. White et al.; time to file replication extended twenty days.

[*Judge Booth.*]

LAW.—2,663—Leedom v. Ray; judgment *respondeat ouster*, and 5 days to plead, by agreement. 1,947—Johnston v. Davidson; appeal dismissed with procedendo for non-compliance with rule. 841—Schmidt v. Zimmerman; jury find defendant not guilty. 1,554—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company v. Peterson et al.; $960 paid to attorney for Carpenter and brother in open Court in full compensation for award of jury to said respondents. 983—Bancroft v. Britton; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

[*Judge Williams.*]

CHANCERY—111—Gilchrist v. Chicago *Evening Mail* Company; dismissed by complainant's Solicitor. 650—Kirk et al. v. Busby et al.; Commissioners' report filed and confirmed; consent of widow to sale of premises filed, and order of sale.

NEW SUITS.

4,947—George W. A. Biddle and Robert Boyd v. Frederick Luthien; attachment for a debt of $635; Eldridge & Tourtelotte, attorneys. 4,948—Albert H. Montague v. Richard Edwards and William S. Bogers; damages, $10,000; Sidney Thomas, attorney. 4,949—John H. Mayo v. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; case, $10,000; Thomas J. Turner & Son, attorneys. 4,950—Wm. F. Tompkins Chief Inspector of Grain for the City of Chicago v. John B. Lyon; assumpsit $4,000; F. J. Smith and S. K. Dow attorneys. 4,751—Same v. E. K. Bruce and Robert Bruce, under the firm name of E. K. Bruce & Son; assumpsit $1,500; same attorneys. 4,952—Henry Jones v. Ely and Woodruff & Son; petition for mechanic's lien; William C. Minard attorney. 4,953—Rudolph Foreman and Robert Boyd v. Frederick Guthrie; attachment for a debt of $800; Eldridge & Tourtelotte attorneys.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[*Judge Porter.*]

112—Isert; jury trial; verdict not guilty and defendant discharged. 152—Connelly; jury trial; verdict guilty. 106.—Gillon; jury trial; verdict guilty; term fixed at 3 years in the Penitentiary; jury polled and motion for new trial.

FROM POVERTY TO AFFLUENCE.

A Poor Norwegian Laborer Falls Heir to a Fortune of $40,000—An Attempt Made to Rob Him of a Portion of His Wealth.

An impecunious Norwegian laborer, named John Nilsson, who, for several years past has been employed trucking freight in the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis depot, at the meagre salary of $1.50, came into possession of the snug fortune of $40,000 a few days since. The money was bequeathed to him by a considerate relative of his wife's, who died in California recently. When John became fully satisfied that the rich prize was securely in his grasp, he resigned his lucrative railroad position, collected the amount that was due him by the company, and sallied forth in search of a spot where he could spend the remainder of his days in that peace and comfort which had hitherto been denied him. A neat little cottage on the North Side took his fancy. He purchased it. The following evening, he encountered one of those misfortunes which wealth sometimes entails upon its possessor. His family had not yet moved into the cottage, and John visited it to make a few needful preparations for their reception, and to mark the effect of twilight on his future home. It appears that the news of his extraordinary good-fortune came to the ears of certain of his acquaintances, and two of them determined to get a portion of his wealth by fair means or foul. They foolishly imagined that he carried the $40,000 about with him wherever he went. Upon being informed of his intention to visit the cottage on the evening referred to, they hastened thither ahead of him. One managed to get inside, and the other secreted himself without. Thus ambushed, they awaited John's approach. He walked up to the house very unconcernedly, and without the slightest suspicion of danger, unlocked the door, and was about to enter, when a stinging blow in the face reminded him that there was a foe somewhere in his immediate vicinity. Before he had had time to recover fully from the effects of the violent salutation, he encountered a second and much more severe blow under the right ear, which laid him out completely. Upon recovering consciousness he found that all the money he had in his pocket, amounting to between fifteen and twenty dollars, had been taken. Thanking his stars that the matter was no worse, he picked himself up, fastened the door again, and went home. He has not the slightest idea who the robbers were, and does not feel inclined to make the discovery. Sudden wealth is apt to cause men to forget unpleasant little trifles. John is now safely ensconced in his pleasant cottage, and is as happy as a man can be who can count more thousands to-day than units a week since.

MORMONISM.

Address by the Rev. C. P. Syford, in Centenary Church—A Mormon Patriarchal Blessing.

The Rev. C. P. Syford, an evangelical missionary, preached in the Centenary Church, yesterday morning, on the subject of Mormonism, before a very large congregation. He exposed many Mormon practices, and severely denounced their religious system. As a specimen of the credulity of Mormon believers, and the ignorance of their so-called teachers, he exhibited the following blessing,—one of a number regularly issued to the faithful:

PROVO CITY, April 19, 1869.—A Patriarchal blessing given by C. W. H——, Patriarch, upon the head of Mary, daughter of J. and D. M——, born Feb. 13, 1808, at Lancaster, England, in the Parish of Ashton. Mary, I place my hand upon your head to seal upon you a father's blessing, which will be sealed in heaven for your good, for there was joy in heaven when you embraced the new and everlasting Covenant; for the Father has led you through many dangerous scenes upon the earth to Zion, that you might receive the revelations of God to comfort you, and our Father will reveal unto you many things while you sojourn in this life, and no good thing shall be held from you. Thou art the daughter of Joseph, and hast a right to the fulness of the Priesthood with thy companion, in the kingdom upon the earth. For ever and ever thou shalt live, till thou art satisfied and partake of all the glories of Zion, and your name shall be handed down to the latest generations. And your last days shall be your best days, and you shall be blest with everything; you will put your hand, too, in righteousness, and shall converse with Joseph and Hyriam, and many of the Holy Prophets, since the world began; for thou hast witnessed many things of the Father which he will give you in His own due time, and in the hour you think not, your joy will be great, and I seal upon you every desire of your heart, with the blessing of eternal lives with all your Father's household for ever and ever. Amen.

NOT YET EXTINGUISHED.

The Big Coal Heap at the North Side Gas Works Still Burning—One Thousand Tons Reduced to Coke.

The Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company received during the summer 10,000 tons of Pittsburgh coal, which was stored in an immense shed at the works, near Division Street Bridge. On Friday morning flame issued from the heap, and it was soon apparent that the lower stratum was on fire, caused, it is supposed, by the great pressure producing spontaneous combustion. Fire engines were summoned and have been playing on it since with but little effect, as it burned yesterday as fiercely as ever. The only way to extinguish the smouldering mass is to remove all that can be removed from around the fire, which will then exhaust itself. Over one hundred men, twenty-five wagons, and a number of wheel-barrows are busy day and night, and relays will be kept at work so as to save as much as possible. The Mayor visited the scene yesterday, and gave the use of a portion of a street in which to dump the coal. One thousand tons have been reduced to coke, and the entire loss to the company, so far, is estimated at $20,000. Pure coal is safe when stored in bulk, no matter how high it is piled, but this was impregnated with more than its fair share of sulphur, which ignited. At one time the works were threatened, but that danger is believed to be past. As the destruction of the apparatus would leave the North and South Divisions in darkness for an unknown period, the disaster would affect everybody, and be very inconvenient during the long winter nights.

A Night of Peril—A Stage Load of Passengers Narrowly Escape Freezing.

From the Yankton (Dakota) Press, Nov. 20.

A party, consisting of Major Oscar Whitney, United States Agent in charge of the Indian supply depot at Fort Randall, and a Sergeant from the same point, Major Smith, Paymaster of this department, Captain Boyd, of the Seventeenth Infantry, from Cheyenne Agency, Captain Dickey and Lieutenant Macklin, of the Twenty-second Infantry, from Fort Sully, arrived here last Thursday evening, the 14th, having narrowly escaped the most serious consequences.

The journey as far as Springfield was comparatively a pleasant one, which point they left at 11 o'clock p. m., Wednesday night. After travelling two or three miles, their first trouble began by the coach being precipitated in a deep snow-drift. It was bitter cold,—a violent snow and wind storm was raging, which added to the darkness of the night, and made their position dreary and dangerous in the extreme. After several ineffectual attempts, it was soon found that the horses were unable to drag the heavy load out of the drift, and the passengers were compelled to alight in the blinding storm and darkness, and aid in clearing away the drift for the horses to pass. The work was a slow and tedious one, and the driving snow soon penetrated the heavy coats and under-garments of the passengers, almost drenching them, and at the same time chilling them to the very bones, and to add to the danger of their situation, it was discovered that they were off the road, and the driver knew not in which direction it lay. It was then decided to send the driver with the horses to find, if possible, the road, and the passengers were to remain in the coach and await his return. Shortly after agreeing upon this plan, the road was found, and the party started for Bon Homme, which point they reached Thursday morning at 5 o'clock, where they were kindly welcomed and hospitably entertained.

Concerning the Indians belonging to Spotted Tail's band, there is no special news. Major Whitney believes there is sufficient food supplies at the White Clay Agency to last the Indians till June next. A great deal of difficulty has been experienced in procuring transportation, and there are some goods, including blankets, that will be sent forward as soon as transportation can be obtained.

LIVELY WORK.

One Hundred and Ninety-five Miles of Track Laid in Twenty-three Hours.

From the Detroit Post.

On Sunday, without the slightest delay of the passenger trains, the gauge of the Grand Trunk Railroad, from Sarnia to Buffalo, a distance of 195 miles, was changed from the wide to the narrow. Mr. C. J. Brydges, the Managing Director of the road, informed our reporter yesterday that some months since it was decided to change the gauge of the road, experience having proven the narrow gauge to be the best in all respects. Beside, nearly all the connections of this road, especially those in New England, are narrow-gauge, and this change will obviate much of the heretofore necessary delay and trouble of trans-shipment or change of car-gauge.

Once decided upon this change, and the preparations commenced in earnest. At the car shops a large force of men was set to work manufacturing narrow-gauge cars, and already 800 freight and ten passenger cars have been completed. These will be used on the Buffalo line, and the passenger train that left this city last evening was composed of a portion of these ten passenger coaches. A sufficient number of narrow-gauge locomotives have also been procured to operate the road from this city to Buffalo. In fact, this line is now unusually well supplied with rolling stock, most of which is entirely new.

While the cars, locomotives, etc., were building, other preparations were being made elsewhere. Gangs of men were set to work all along the line from Sarnia to Buffalo, (the section between Detroit and Port Huron was already narrow-gauge) clearing away all obstructing earth and driving the spikes that were soon to hold the inside flange of the rails. This done, there only remained the drawing of the present inside spikes, the pushing of the rails over to the newly-driven ones, the driving of still others at the outside of the rails, and the gauge of the road is changed. This great work was accomplished in less than a single day and night.

At 6 o'clock, Sunday morning, the last train on the road was switched upon a side-track at Stratford, at which hour 600 men, in small gangs, commenced labor at nearly one hundred different points. The levers, with which the spikes are drawn as easily and nearly as rapidly as nails pulled with a claw-hammer, were first brought into play, and the spikes holding the rails on the inner side were drawn, the rails pushed over to their new places, the spikes re-driven, and slowly and surely the work went on, hand-cars following the gangs with provisions, extra tools, and everything that there was a probability would be needed. Each gang of men had a certain specified section of road to complete, and a majority of these finished their work in fifteen hours; but for forty miles west of Buffalo about two feet of snow had fallen on Saturday, and this had to be removed with shovels. At five o'clock yesterday morning, however, the whole had been completed, and at that hour (the regular time on Monday morning) a train left Stratford for the west, and all other trains ran during the day the same as usual.

Upon the main line no change of gauge will be made yet for two years, it being impossible to sooner construct the immense number of cars and locomotives required to operate the seven hundred and eighteen miles of continuous railway between Stratford and Portland, to say nothing of its hundreds of branch lines. At the expiration of that time, however, it is expected by the officers of the road, that the gauge, both of the trunk lines and its branches, will be changed. Meantime shift-gauge cars will be used, the change being effected at Stratford, thus avoiding trans-shipment. To meet the present requirements of the road, sixteen hundred of these cars have been provided, and more are being constructed.

Woodhull Matters.

New York (Nov. 19) Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

Strenuous efforts have been made to get Victoria Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin out of Ludlow Street Jail, but so far without success. It will take from $25,000 to $30,000 to bail the women. Besides the suit on which they are arrested, there are seven or eight other suits already to be served if these parties get bail in the present case. There are libel suits; suits for blackmail; suits in the State Courts, as well as in the United States Court, and the result of bail, if it could be obtained, would not free the women from durance vile. While Mr. Beecher's friends have nothing to do with the arrest of Mrs. Woodhull and her sister, there are outside parties who are determined to have this matter probed to the bottom. Over thirty gentlemen have received letters demanding money on the threat of attack in the public prints. Some have paid money to avoid an unwelcome publicity. Others have said, "Go ahead," while one gentleman who was visited in his office by a woman, arose from his seat, took her by the collar, led her to the head of the stairs and told her if she ever darkened his doors again he would fling her down the stairs if he broke every bone in her body. Challis is determined to carry this matter through the courts, both on the civil and criminal side of the bench.

The extent of this business in New York is perfectly marvellous. It is carried on mainly by women, with a man in the back ground. A shrewd lawyer is retained, and the business is often carried on under legal advice. The most adroit arts are resorted to, and reputable men are often taken in, and, finding themselves in a bad muss, pay money to escape. A gentleman was starting from the street, not long since, for his home in upper New York. As he was entering his carriage, a woman approached him, well dressed, modest in appearance, and apparently in distress. She was a stranger—had come down to meet a friend—he had not come—would the gentleman be kind enough to tell her the way to the street named—naming the one in which the banker lived—was never in New York before—did not know what she should do—wringing her hands in agony. The gentleman offered her a seat in his carriage, and left her at the desired point. The next day, in the rush of business, a lad came in and said a lady wished to speak to the gentleman, in her carriage. On going out, he discovered the identical woman whom he had aided the day before. She wanted $1,000, and if she did not receive it down town, she should call for it at his house some evening. The report is that the merchant was bled to the tune of $3,000, when he thought it was time to hand the case over to the authorities, and the whole affair will have an airing in due time.

Mr. Comstock is a young New York merchant who is destined to have his name somewhat widely known. He has been engaged for over a year in seizing vile literature and bringing men engaged in the trade to trial, and often to the Penitentiary. He has been doing this work at his own cost, and for a time without much sympathy. He was the complainant on whose affidavit the Woodhull party were arrested and are still held in jail. He proposes to have this whole matter thoroughly sifted. He has letters and proofs of a system of blackmailing that are perfectly astounding, which shows to what an alarming extent this work is carried. It is known that for over a year Mr. Beecher has been in receipt of blackmailing letters, to which, of course, he paid no attention. I am told by a gentleman who has means of knowing, that the vile article in the Woodhull paper was sent to Mr. Beecher before it was published.

Mrs. Woodhull, her sister Claflin, and Blood, each swore before the Court that neither of them wrote the article. It was attributed to a distinguished Free Love Philosopher. But he denies all knowledge of the affair, and he would be believed anywhere. The authorship has been traced to a source that would hardly be expected. A gentleman told me to-day that he had positive proof in his possession as to the writer of the libel, and that it will be brought out in due time. He had something to do with the arrest of the parties, and while watching Mrs. Woodhull's office, waiting for the Sheriff, he saw the person to whom the article is attributed sitting on the sofa with the two women, and he left the room only a few moments before the arrest took place. Of course neither of the parties supposed that any legal proceedings were to take place.

Sales of Short Horn Cattle.

From the Baraboo (Wis.) Republic, Nov. 20.

Major C. H. Williams, proprietor of the Ellinwood Herd of Short Horns, near Baraboo, has just sold to Mr. S. J. Seymour, of the town of Dellona, a fine yearling short horn bull, 16 months old, weighing 985 pounds. He was not in high flesh, but only in good condition, and his weight alone shows the superiority and advantages of this breed of cattle. We record this sale with more pleasure, for the reason that the animal remains within the county, and has passed into the hands of a gentleman whose example in farming and stock-raising is no doubt followed by others in his neighborhood. As an evidence of the high standing of the Short Horn breed among stock-growers and dealers, we subjoin a record of a few sales recently made, giving price of lot and average per head:

"Oct. 24, 1872, by J. H. Pickerell, Harriston, Ill.: 29 cows, $16,910; average per head, $583. 12 bulls, $7,220; average per head, $601. Cows from $300 to $1,700 each; bulls from $130 to $1,050, and an extra valuable one at $3,000.

Oct. 15, 1872, by Hon. D. Christie, Paris, Ontario. 28 cows, $8,380; average per head, [illegible] 8 bulls, $2,445; average per head, $305. [illegible] from $100 to $675. Bulls from $85 to $1,2[illegible]

Oct. 23, J. H. Spears & Son, of Tallula, [illegible] sold 59 animals, including calves, for $1[illegible] making an average of $267.50.

Alex. Hanley, 27 cows and calves for $4[illegible] making an average of $162; also, 7 bulls $965, averaging $137 each.

Damages Received from a Dressmaker for a Spoiled Dress.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

Justice Verdinal, yesterday, gave judgment for one Sarah Green, against Marks Bechtel and wife. Mrs. Bechtel, who is a professional dressmaker, received from the plaintiff twenty-[illegible] yards of black silk, costing $40, which she [illegible] into a dress, being paid $15 for the work. W[illegible] the dress was delivered, it was not tried on, [illegible] Bechtel's statement that it was all right be[illegible] accepted as true. It was not found to be la[illegible] enough, and suit was brought for the value [of] the silk, and for the money paid for making [the] dress. The defence was, that the dress wa[s a] perfect natural fit, and that the plaintiff wo[uld] not have found it too small had she not endeav[ored] to improve upon nature. The plaintiff [re]lied chiefly on the testimony of John Tuschinsky, who testified that he was a professional dressmaker, and had followed the business for forty-two years. He declared the dress in question was improperly made. As stated, the plaintiff recovered judgment.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Legions attest to the Superiority of Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Made by the proprietor, A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, 166 Court-st., Boston.

What unspeakable relief is afforded to the burning and throbbing flesh by a single application of that unequalled balsam for human or brute sufferers, Mexican Mustang Liniment. The tormenting and destroying pains of rheumatism, gout and neuralgia, are completely banished by its use; stiffness of the joints and painful swellings, quickly yield to its emollient influence; it heals bruises, cuts, scalds, etc., with astonishing rapidity. For strains, spring halt, scratches, saddle, collar and harness galls, as well as the more serious external maladies of the horse, it is a swift and thorough remedy.

MARRIED.

KENYON—HIGGINS—At Michigan City, Ind., on the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Evarts Kent, J. M. Kenyon, Esq., of Toledo, and Cornelia M., daughter of W. W. Higgins, Esq.

DIED.

DORVAL—The funeral of the late Edward Dorval will be held at his residence, 167 West Van Buren-st., on Monday morning, Nov. 25, at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

SMITH—Sunday morning, Nov. 24, Emma Blanche, infant daughter of Anna E. and Orson Smith, aged 1 month and 7 days.

Funeral from 97 South Park-av., Tuesday at 11 o'clock a. m.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

373 WABASH-AV.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

Gas Fixtures. Gas Fixtures

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 26, at 10 o'clock,

At Store 373 Wabash-av.

Consisting of the entire stock of

W. H. HACKETT, Bankrupt,

By order of M. ALMY, Assignee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Bankrupt Stock of Liquors

AT AUCTION.

WE SHALL SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

WILLIAM BATTERMAN

AT AUCTION,

On Friday Morning, Nov. 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. [illegible] Milwaukee-av.

Consisting of the following goods: 10 bbls Wheat Whiskey, 15 bbls Rye Whiskey, 10 bbls Bourbon Whisky, [illegible] bbls Gin, 1 cask Brandy, [illegible] casks Claret, [illegible], 1 cask Rum Punch, [illegible] casks Jamaica Rum, 1 bbl Peppermint, Coloring Sugar, Bitters, Corks, &c. Wagons, Harness, and 1 Good Buggy Horse.

By order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Important and Peremptory Sale

OF

Two Hundred

HIGH CLASS

OIL PAINTINGS

At Auction,

On Friday and Saturday, Nov. 29 and 30,

At Store, 247 West Madison-st.

Sales to take place at 2½ and 7½ p. m.

This collection forms the finest and largest ever offered at Auction in this city, and well worthy the attention of Picture-buyers. Paintings on exhibition Monday, Nov. [illegible] and until time of sale with catalogues.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Oil Paintings and Chromos

In fine Gold and Finished Walnut Frames,

At 209 West Madison-st.

On Saturday, Nov. [illegible], at 2 p. m. and 7½ o'clock, [illegible]

Furs in Mink, Sable, and [illegible]

Saques and Sets, at

209 WEST MADISON-ST.

G. P. GORE & CO.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT

SILVER PLATED WARE

of every description, and

FINE TABLE CUTLERY

ON

Monday Afternoon at 2 o'clock,

and Evening at 7 o'clock,

209 WEST MADISON-ST.

Geo. P. Gore & Co., Auct'rs.

On Tuesday, Nov. 26,

[illegible] AT AUCTION [illegible]

100 Pieces Cassimere, A fine Assortment of Clothing, Hats and Caps, and 300 copies Standard Medical Works.

[illegible] GEO. P. GORE & CO.

600 Cases

Boots & Shoes

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 9 1-2 A. M.

This sale will be well assorted, and [illegible] ments of desirable goods must be closed out, as consignors are BURNED OUT and need money.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By HARRISON & CO.

TRADE SALE OF CHROMOS

TUESDAY morning, Nov. 26, at 10 o'clock, [illegible] assortment of elegant Pictures [illegible]

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

VOLUME 26.

SILKS.

AT TH[E]

SPECIAL S[ALE]

OF

SILK[S]

AT

Carson, Pirie [&]

329 West Madison

YOU CAN S[AVE]

From 50 cts. to $1.00 pe[r]

Fancy Sil[ks]

From 37 1-2 cts. to $1.00 p[er]

Plain Col'd S[ilks]

And from 50 cts. to $1.50

Black Sil[ks]

Below the lowest cash pr[ice] market for same quality o[f]

The discount of 20 cts dollar will be deducted chases only a short time l[onger]

Genuine Lyons Cloak[ing]

32 inches wide, worth $10.00 per yard

$16.00 Lyons Velvets for

$18.00 Lyons Velvets for

$20.00 Lyons Velvets for

REAL ESTATE.

SPECIAL S[ALE]

AT AUCTIO[N]

OF

3 Lots on Douglas-Place

30 Lots at Washington H[eights]

25 Lots on Clinton-av., Ph[aro's]

FRIDAY MORN[ING]

Nov. 29, at 11 o'clock, at and Salesroom, 186 Madison-st.

Lots 2, 3, and 4, Robertson & Fitch's Su[bdivision], 364x125 feet, fronting on Douglas-place, av. Splendid property.

30 Lots in Subdivision of the W. ½ of [illegible] Subdivision, Washington Heights; [illegible] stone's throw of the junction depot.

25 Lots on Clinton-av., between Fifty-[illegible] fourth-sts., in Pharo's Subdivision, near boulevard. Fine property, and rapidly value.

All of the above property is well worthy buyers seeking good investments. TERMS

C. C. THAYER

Real Estate Auctioneers, 186 Ra[ndolph]

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN TH[E]

Tribune Buil[ding]

Are nearly finished. Seve[ral] yet untaken. Fire-proo[f] vaults. English tile floors th[rough]out. No offices in the cit[y] these in every first-class Plans of the Tribune Build[ing] be seen at the office of

W. C. DO[W]

Room No. 1, Nevada [Block]

HOTELS.

ANDERSON'S

EUROPEAN HOT[EL]

143 and 145 East Madison

Between Clark and LaSalle-sts.

This House is now in full running order. Accommodations for 175 guests. First-class in all respects. Restaurant open from 6 a. m. till 9 p. m.

TREES.

LARGE FOREST TR[EES]

We are now prepared to transplant any quantity of Forest Trees, and warrant them to grow thriftily. As to the character of our work we refer to the big trees planted on

Ashland-av. and in Lincoln [Park]

Parties desiring trees transplanted during the winter will please hand in their orders early, so as to prepare the ground before the frost sets in.

NELSON & BENSON

129 & 131 LaSalle-st., basement of Boone's

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE CAMMACK. WAYLAND T[RASK]

CAMMACK & TRA[SK]

Members of New York Stock Exchan[ge]

14 Wall-st., New York.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government securities, bought and sold on commission at lowest rate of commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

FINANCIAL.

Wanted—Republic Certific[ates]

POTWIN & COR[BY]

119 Frank[lin]

Loans Negotia[ted]

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.

169 East Washin[gton]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Eyelets and Eyelet Mac[hines]

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & C[o.]

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

STEAM HEAT[ING]

By Nason's Improved Vertical Tube Radiators, [illegible] or plain coils.

SAM'L POPE & C[O.]

21 North Jeff[erson]

FOR PHOTOGRA[PHS]

Go to T. E. JOHNSON'S New Photographic [Gallery], [illegible] Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-eighth-sts.